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Flannels, Underwear,
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Our prices are the lowest.
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Lowest Rates.

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Corner Washington and Vine streets, Green-
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Farms and city property on the most liberal
terms. I can suit you in price and location. I
have the most desirable property in the county
and city. Call on me before closing elsewhere.

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I represent the leading companies of the
country. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
You should see me before insuring elsewhere.

THE BANNER.**DePAUW UNIVERSITY.**

The dormitory boys were regaled by
a barrel of apples, Friday, sent them
by Miss Bowman.

The BANNER office will have a lot of
new stationery for students next week.
Envelopes, containing the words—
"DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.,"
neatly printed on the corner, only 10
cents a package.

The concert of Madame Rive-King,
Monday evening at Melhary Hall, af-
forded a large and appreciative audience
a rare enjoyment. The various num-
bers, performance was simply the
action of piano playing, brought
out the full scope of Madame King's
powers as an executante and musician.
There was not only a marvelous
strength, a faultless precision, and the
utmost delicacy of touch, but a pro-
found appreciation and soulful inter-
pretation of the works of the great
tone-poets. Mere technical difficulties
seemed to have no existence for her.
In her whole comprehensive and diffi-
cult program there was nothing obscure
or blurred; but every passage was clear
and imbued with meaning, every phrase
clean cut and every single note dis-
tinct. A virtuoso of the highest order
only could, like Mad. King render Saint
Saens' Rhapsody, D'Auvergne and
Liszt's Venezia e Napoli, in which the
lighter and more airy passages suggest-
ed to the imagination the sound of
harps touched by fairy fingers, while
the rapid movement of hand and fin-
gers reminded one of the strokes of a
humming bird's wing. When in the
midst of her playing Chopin's Grand
Polonaise in A flat, the electric lights
in the hall suddenly became extinct and
the audience and the player were for a
while left in total darkness. Madame
King, undismayed by, and seemingly
unmindful of this unexpected episode,
continued her masterly performance of
the piece without the slightest hesita-
tion, and her unperturbed composure
under the trying circumstances com-
pelled the cheers of her delighted listen-
ers. The vocal numbers of the concert
by Miss Eppinghausen were, as they
deserved, well received and heartily
encored, and Prof. Howe also received
his share of attention from the
audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, of Anderson,
spent Thanksgiving with their daughter
Florence at the residence of J. A. Cur-
tis, greatly to her surprise.

Miss Nellie Piercy, of Martinsville,
is spending a few days with her brother
Will, of the Juniors.

J. H. Worrall, in a letter written at
Anthony, Kansas, Saturday, says he
hopes to return the last of this week.
His brother-in-law then seemed to
have a change for recovery, although
he had had a close call.

A pleasant reception was given at
Ladies Hall Thursday evening to the
boarders. Dormitory boys surprised
their janitor with a turkey and other
good things Thanksgiving.

Prof. Longdon and wife spent
Thanksgiving at Greenwood.

Plato Society has chosen Kirkman as
debater in the Kinnear-Monnett con-
test, and Gordon as essayist.

Miss Eppinghausen's mother has been
visiting her. She lives at Stinesville.

There have been four deaths in col-
lege this term. Chas. R. Small of
Marklesville, died October 25th of ty-
phoid fever. He was of the middle
preparatory class, aged 21 years.

Judson H. Trembley, of Cambridge
City, died November 14th, of heart dis-
ease, member Freshman class, aged 19
years.

A. A. Grimes, of Mt. Meridian, died
November 22nd, of inflammation of
stomach and congestion of brain. Mem-
ber of Junior Preparatory class, aged 17
years.

William S. Wilson, of Marion, Ken-
tucky, died—, member of Junior Prepa-
ratory class, aged 22 years.

Two students in the Preparatory de-
partments have been expelled this term
for unexcused absence.

LITERARY.

The publishers of the *Housekeeper*,
Minneapolis, Minn., wish to employ one
bright lady agent in every county in the
United States at good pay and perma-
nent employment for an efficient worker.
The *Housekeeper* is now very popular
and will be even more so with Maude
Meredith, the brilliant new or in
charge. The publishers offer special
floral premiums worth \$1.00 and the last
three months of 1886 free to all who sub-
scribe now for 1887 at \$1.00 per year.
These floral premiums are a specialty,
over 70,000 having been sent out in 1886.
"Caught Napping," an operetta for
Christmas Eve; music by L. R. Lewis,
and words by Mrs. A. G. Lewis; "King
Winter," a Christmas cantata, music
by L. O. Emerson, and words by Rev.
E. J. Colcord; "The Birthday of Our
Lord," a Christmas service for Sunday
schools, are just issued by the well-
known house of Oliver Ditson & Co.,
Boston, pamphlet form, the first two at
30 cents each, and the last at 8 cents, by
mail. They are full of bright music,
appropriate words, and are elegant and
refined in style.

The Holiday Publishing Company, of
Buffalo, N. Y., is sending out a hand-
some bound volume, containing three
hundred illustrations of ladies' fancy
work, for only 35 cents, or four copies
for only \$1. See advertisement.

There is a touching and beautiful
poem in Harper's Magazine for Decem-
ber, entitled, "Inasmuch," by Wallace
Bruce. It embodies real religion—the
religion of the soul, that reaches up
through a rough exterior to God. Har-
per's publications should be in every
household.

A father can give his young son no
better present than a year's reading of
the *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN*. Its con-
tents will lead the young mind in the
path of thought, and if he treats there
a while, he'll forget trifles and be of
some account, and if he has an inventive
or mechanical turn of mind, this
paper will afford him more entertain-
ment, as well as useful information,
than he can obtain elsewhere, and
subscriptions received. Price \$3 a
year, weekly.

The Sick.

D. Langdon, Dr. J. M. Knight,
with rheumatism of the heart. Mrs.
Samuel Gibson, rheumatism. W. S.
Ballard, Nellie Hazelett.

DIED.

Mrs. Benjamin McMath, colored,
Nov. 29, 1886. She was delivered of a
164 pound child on Friday, dead.

Putnam Democrat \$1.00 for 1887.

Putnam Democrat \$1.00 for 1887.

Credit is due the German women
and physicians for first using Red
Clover blossoms as a medicine. Best
results are obtained when combined
with other medicinal roots and herbs,
as in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic,
which is the best known remedy for all
blood diseases, stomach and liver trou-
bles, pimples, constiveness, bad breath,
indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits,
headache and all diseases of the kidney.
Price 50 cents, of J. E. Allen & Co.

No Dole of Charity.

Read by Ben. D. House at the laying of cor-
ner stone of the Soldiers Orphans' Home, at
Knights town.

O heirs of men of kingly souls,
Who faced war's hell of crimson flame,
And if from out its seath they came,
Came crowned with battle aureoles;
Who sprang to arms and freely went
In answer to their country's call,
Lest Freedom's ruined temple fall,
In chaos of dismemberment.

Ah! nobler is the blood of thine
Which charged your veins from patriot
springs

Than ever fed the lives of Kings
Who ruled by lie of "right divine."
A richer light before me glints
From off long lines of burnished steel,
Where serried columns march and wheel,
Than shining from the coin of mints.

I hear again the war-drum's play—
The sob of grief which end in prayer—
The sharp command through bugle's
blare—

When your dead fathers marched away,
O orphaned ones, ye need not shun
The purse-proud look with wealth elate;
Your fathers' valor saved the State,
And ye are heirs of what they won.

Ye sit beside no alms-house fires,
Like that Pomethean stolen flame;
The lightning spark unto you came
From battle brought by your dead sires.
And when your childhood's days are
spent,

And ye in after years beside
This building stand, look up with pride,
It is your fathers' monument.

No dole of charity ye eat,
But bread from grain that shall not fail,
Out-beaten when war's sounding fall
Threshed out men's souls like grains of
wheat;

When cloud surcharged with leaden rain
Enshrouded all the land in gloom,
And war's fire-breathing fierce simoon
Winnowed the chaff from out the grain.

THE CENTURY CO., New York.

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See our prices on just a few of the many cheap
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Macaulay's History of England, illustrated,
his Life and Letters, 2 vols. 12mo., cloth,
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\$2.50, owing to style of binding.

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lustrated, 12mo., large print. Publisher's price \$15.00; my price
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Lovell's Libraries!

Containing the works of T. S. Arthur, Miss
Braddon, Elizabeth Browning, Thomas Carlyle,
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er, Geo. Eliot, Washington Irving, Longfellow
and many other noted authors, at prices from
10 to 30 cents.

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GREENCASTLE, IND.

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CASTINGS

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SAWING MACHINES

—AND—
Horse Powers.

Dealers in Circular Saws, Belt-
ing, Iron Pumps, Iron Pipe,
Pipe Fittings, Brass Goods,
Feed Cutters, etc., all at the
lowest prices. Shop near south
depot.

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Cream Balm

Gives Relief at once
and Cures
COLD IN HEAD

CATARRH,
HAY FEVER,
Not a Liquid Snuff
or Powder. Free from
Injurious Drugs and
Offensive odors.

THE IDEAL MAGAZINE.

For young people is what the papers call ST.
NICHOLAS. Do you know about it—how
good it is, how clean and pure and helpful?
If there are any boys or girls in your house
will you not try a number, or try it for a year,
and see if it is not just the element you need
in the household? The London Times has
said: "We have nothing like it on this side."
Here are some leading features for

St. Nicholas.

For 1886-87:

Stories by Louisa M. Alcott and Frank R.
Stockton—several by each author.

A short Serial Story by Mrs. Burnett, whose
charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a
great feature in the past year in St.
Nicholas.

War Stories for Boys and Girls. Gen.
Badeau, chief-of-staff, biographer, and con-
fidential friend of General Grant, and one of
the ablest of living military writers will
contribute a number of papers describing in
clear and vivid style some of the leading
battles of the civil war. They will be pan-
oramic descriptions of single contests or
short campaigns, presented in a sort of literary
picture-gallery of the grand heroic contests
in which the parents of many a boy and girl
of to-day took part.

The serial stories include "Juan and Juan-
ita," an admirably written story of Mexican
life, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, author of
"On Both Sides," also, "Jenny's Boarding
House," by James Otis, a story of life in a
great city.

Short Articles, instructive and entertain-
ing, will abound. Among these are: "How a
Great Pantheon is Made," by Theodore H.
Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning
a Commission," (Naval Academy), and "Recol-
lections of the Naval Academy," "Hoping for
the Future," "The Future of the Nation," and
many others, etc., etc.

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THE CENTURY CO., New York.

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who discover any signs of impurities in the
blood of their children should be prompt
in the use of proper remedies. The neg-
lect of such care for young girls is the
primary cause of most of the diseases
which afflict women. Mrs. Harriet H.
Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass., writes:
"My daughter, 12 years of age, has suf-
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debility. A few weeks since, we com-
menced giving her Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
and her health has greatly improved."

Mrs. F. T. Robinson, Perkins st., Somer-
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**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

in their families. It is invaluable to girls
between the ages of 10 and 14 years."

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell,
Mass., U. S. A.

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ern writers will specially adapt (during
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Canvassers wanted everywhere.

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fidence was never stronger than at the pres-
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rent topics by the most popular writers. The
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ment without the express order of HARPER
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ket Reports, Telegraphic News from all over the
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whole country and the people impartially; to
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Subscribe for it for 1887, and enjoy the sat-
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TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tax Du-
plicate of the city of Greencastle, Putnam
County, State of Indiana, for the year 1886,
has this day been placed in my hands for col-
lection. The levy, as appears from said du-
plicate, is as follows: For general city pur-
poses, thirty-five (35) cents on each one hun-
dred dollars of all taxable property within
said city; and the sum of fifteen (15) cents on
each one hundred dollars to pay principal and
interest on school bonds; a levy of fifty (50)
cents on each poll in said city for general
purposes, and a levy of twenty-five (25) cents
on each poll in said city to pay principal and
interest on school bonds; also, one dollar on
each male dog, and two dollars on each fe-
male dog.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the
third Monday in April, 1887, a penalty of ten
per cent. will be added to said taxes, accord-
ing to law.

J. A. JACKSON,
City Treasurer.**Notice of Final Settlement of Estate.**

In the matter of the estate of Salmon Hall,
deceased, in the Putnam Circuit Court, Novem-
ber Term, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned,
as Administrator of the estate of Salmon Hall,
deceased, has presented and filed his account
and vouchers in final settlement of said estate,
and, that the same will come up for the exami-
nation and action of said Circuit Court on the
13th day of December, 1887, at which time all
persons interested in said estate are required to
appear in said Court, and show cause why
there be, why said account and vouchers
not be approved. And the heirs of said de-
ceased, and all others interested therein, are re-
quired, at the time and place above stated,
to appear and make proof of their hereditary
claim to said part of said estate.

FRANCIS H. HALL,
Administrator.

FRESH**Can & Tub Oysters & Celery**

—AT—

H. W. BURLEIGH & CO. S.**Trustee's Land Sale.**

BRILLIANTS.

Waste no moments—no, nor words—
In telling; what the present is
Some other time; the present is
For showing what you should do.
—[Phoebe Cary.]

Heigh ho the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heigh ho the golden corn!
No richer gift has autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!
—[Whittier.]

Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
—[Tennyson.]

Eyes do not as jewels go
By the brightness and the show,
But the meaning which surrounds them,
And the sweetness shines around them.
—[Lamb.]

I dream of lands where summer smiles,
And soft winds blow from spicy isles,
But scarce would Ceylon's breath of flowers be
Sweet
Could I not feel thy soil, New England, at my feet!
—[Whittier.]

I said to the little swallow,
'Who'll follow?
Out of thy nest in the eaves
Under the ivy leaves.'
Yet my thoughts fly swifter than these.
—[Muloch]

Man has his will—but woman has her way!
While man's dull spirit toils in smoke and fire,
Woman's swift instinct threads the electric wire—
The magic bracelet stretched beneath the waves
Beats the black giant with his score of slaves.
—[Holmes.]

MARY'S ELOPEMENT.

New York Mercury.

Face to face we sat for sometime on the cars speeding across the country through Ohio.

Old he was, but erect of figure, keen and bright of eye, ruddy red cheek.

"Beg pardon, sir, but I think yer in the service."

"Right you are," I replied, "and if I'm not mistaken you've been there, too."
Then, we talked, and talked, he most, through the long day. 'I'd just got me corporal's stripes, and were stuck up with 'em like I was a major-general, and when the odd — dragons were quartered at —, and there I met as nate an Irish lass as ever wore leather; and in a week I was a married man; and a better enlistment paper I never signed. I always needed stricter discipline than I had at home, and while 'on duty it was the savin' of me.

"Faith, it didn't seem longer than from reveille to retreat afore a year slipped around and I was a sergeant and the father of a daughter. Mary, we called her, after the mother I loved well, but was a 'trouble-son to; and I can say it boldly, no purtier creature ever came on the —, and the manners of her as she pleased —, were that astonishing 'that though the mother were well-mannered, brisk, modest woman always, and I were ever a prompt, disciplined soldier, yet where Mary got the high breedin' ways were continued the worst to puzzle me.

"Well, ther' were a young lieutenant came to our troop, then a gay, handsome, brave young chap as ever you see, Barton by name. I respected him as an officer, and I loved him as a son.

"It were some ten months after he come, 'when one night I went to my quarters at the barracks and Mary wasn't there to sit at the table with me. That night before I went in Lieutenant Barton came to me with his bright smile and friendly way, holdin' out his hand. Good-by, sergeant," says he, 'I'm off to-night.' 'Off where, sir?' says I. 'I resigned two weeks ago, and my papers have just come in,' says he.

"That settled me. I'm hasty-tempered at times, and when I went home the wife says, says she: 'You are late, but there's the illigant stew for you.'

"The devil fly away with your stew, Mrs. Delaney," says I. 'Where's my daughter?'

"Eight o'clock came and I was worried more and more. Then the wife came out from the room where Mary slept with a bit of a note in her hand. I read it: Dear father and mother: I have gone with my Barton, that I love with all my heart."

"I was struck cold, sir; I saw it all. Afore I could catch my breath there were footsteps running up the barrack stairs, and Mary burst in, all in silks and satins and velvet.

"Oh, father! daddy! Oh, mother!" she cried; "I couldn't go, after all, without seein' you! Her mother would have rushed to her girl, but I stepped between them.

"You're no daughter of mine!" says I. 'Mrs. Delaney, don't touch her. Girl, go! I'll hear no word from her mouth. Go, before I disgrace me uniform by strikin' you; before I break my heart with cursin' you!'

"She looked at me; she knew what my temper was when it was up, and she turned and went.

"Well, sir, it was just five years from the time I got the deadly hurt, and we were livin' in —, with hard scratchin' to get along on me pension and what I could make laborin' for I was gettin' odd. I'm past 70 now.

"I came rather late one night, and the wife says: 'You're wanted immediate at the Union hotel,' says she; 'you've been sent for twice.' 'Who is it?' says I. 'I don't know,' says she; 'but brush yourself up and go at once,' says she, 'and I'll have a nice stew for you when you get back. Maybe it's luck comin'.'
"So I trimmed up for inspection and review. I'd been trying to get a watchman's place on a railroad, and thought

maybe some of the masters were waitin' to see me 'bout that.

"I soon got to the hotel. 'My name's Delaney,' says I to the clerk. He taps the bell and says to the blackman: Show the gentleman up to parlor B,' says he.

"It's a fine room I were shown into, and nobody in it. The servant left and I was smoothin' my hair before a big lookin'-glass that were there, when I heard a swish like a dress aside me. I turned and there were Mary—my Mary!—so beautiful, so like a queen, with her darlin' blue eyes lookin' so wistful at me.

"Oh, daddy!" she cried, holdin' out her two arms and callin' me by the name she called me when she were my own innocent little baby. 'Oh, daddy, listen to me, now.'

"Not a word," says I. 'Not a word with deserters and traitors, and worse! You're dead to me! You were no more Mary Delaney from the night you left your parents.'

"No," says a deep, clear voice, 'but she's Mary Barton, and has been from that same night, 'and out of a door leadin' into the parlor steps out my old lieutenant and put his arm around her so bold, and lookin' so handsome, that I was speechless and moveless.

"I struck the tears from my eyes, and heard a little voice say 'Drandad!' and looked down and there was my little Mary, three years old, lookin' up at me and holdin' in her hands that odd life. "I looked from the child to the mother, to the father, and I saw what an odd brute and fool I had been. No need to tell me a word more.

"Tiss me, drandad," says the little one, and I gathered her up, and I that had never shed a tear for sorrow or pain, run the eyes out of me with cryin' for joy.

"We talked, and we talked. They told me how the had been in England and France for Mary's education; how the lieutenant's people had joined him in Paris the year before, and how they all loved and thought there was nobody like the odd sergeant's Mary, the son's wife. And all this time, God forgive me for bein' selfish, I were forgettin' the poor old mother.

"The baby was bundled up, holdin' the odd life that Mary had taken with her when she went, and that baby had always played with, and we were soon in a carriage rolling off to my poor home. "I went in first, little Mary in my arms. Mrs. Delaney was in bed in the back room. 'What kept ye,' sargint?' says she. 'I hope 'twas good luck. Ye'll find th' stew on the stove.'

"The devil fly away with yer stew, Mrs. Delaney," says I. 'Come out here and see the stew I've brought you.' But before she could move from the bed Mary was on her, and—well, you can guess the rest—happiness, the talk, the tenderness of that night. I waked the whole house with 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Garryowen' on the fife, and with my feelin's all worked up and being out of practice, too, they were played bad enough to wake the dead.

"There ain't much more to tell. Our troubles and heartaches were over. The next mornin', talkin' to Mary and the lieutenant, I says, takin' a lot of letters out of my pocket: 'If you young people are short of money, here's over \$3,000 that belongs to you that's been sent to me for five years back.'

"Oh, you dear, proud, old daddy!" cried Mary, with her arms about my neck and tears in her eyes and voice, 'and you wouldn't use it in all your needs? I might have known it, thinkin' what you do of me.'

"Well, sir, that money went to buy a little farm where I and the odd wife live like gentle folk, and of course it will go back to them that gave it when we die."

In ten minutes we stopped at a station, the old sergeant stepped from the cars, and as we moved off he was still the center of a beautiful, loving group.

He is Proof Against Poison.
St. James's Gazette.

Great interest is felt throughout Italy in the condition of a man named Succi, who lives at Forli, in the Romagna, and who asserts that he has discovered in the course of his travels through a great part of Africa a sort of liquor extracted from various herbs which has the effect of "mummifying" the body, so to speak, and rendering it insensible to any kind of want, such as hunger or thirst while it will also admit of a person taking any poison, however violent, without feeling any ill effects. A committee of the inhabitants of Forli has been formed, at his request, to watch the experiments which he is making upon himself, and several doctors who examined him say that the case is a very curious one, and that they cannot detect any fraud. Succi takes nothing but four glasses of water a day, and says that he feels very well. At the request of Prof. Peruzzi of the Bologna Academy of Medicine he started for that city, where he proposes to go through another course of fasting and to take poison.

Idea of November.
Tid-Bits.

"The idea of November are here, I see," said Jones, taking some bottles out of his pocket.

"What idea are those, James?" asked his wife.

"Bromides," he responded, and then he said something about how hard the result of the election for Mayor had been on his nerves.

PUBLIC OPINION.

People and Press on Politics and Other Interesting Topics.

My answer to the question how I was educated ends where it began; I had the right mother!—Prest. Timothy Dwight, of Yale.

We do not delude ourselves with the too sanguine feeling that the struggle with free trade is over.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The Liberals have not as yet had an infallible leader, and until he appears I must preserve my liberty of judgment.—John Bright.

I am a candidate for United States Senator. Whenever I am a candidate for any position I never hesitate to say so.—Gallus A. Grow.

Henry George's views, as I understand them, are merely an appeal to the predatory instincts of primitive man.—Earl of Wemyss and March.

The President has shaken hands with Dr. Holmes and Mr. Lowell, and this, in Boston, is considered a liberal education.—Providence Journal.

The operatives who, on the threshold of winter, refuse to work sixty hours a week for \$18 deserve no honest working-man's sympathy or aid.—New York Graphic.

In the Congressional delegation from New York and Brooklyn nearly all the members-elect are either open or well understood opponents of the President.—New York World.

If you mention in your paper that you have seen me, you may, if you like, say that I am egotistical enough to think that the district and the country have lost more than I have.—William R. Morrison.

It is predicted in Boston that Mr. Cleveland will run in 1888 on a free-trade platform. We may say to Boston in all sincerity that this platform will not be made by the Democratic party. The Democratic platform, as it stands to-day, is for protection.—Atlanta Constitution.

The result of the recent election will place the Democrats in the next Congress in rather a bad position. It is even worse for them to have a merely nominal majority than to have absolute control, or to be in a hopeless minority. They will have the responsibility without the power to control legislation.—Boston Record.

The George vote in New York, the pivotal State in Presidential elections, is simply a warning to the statesmen of both parties that the workings of one city can, upon occasion, hold the balance of power between the parties of the Nation and doom to defeat either of them that refuses to hearken to the cry of labor for just redress.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind. Dem.).

A new religious sect is not a great desideratum, but Panora, Ia., has come forward with something new in this line. It poses under the title of "The Comers Out," as its members have come out of other churches. The title is not euphonious, but it expresses the mugwump idea in very plain English. But what religion and politics both need, at all times, is the Stayers In.—New York World.

The fashion of contesting wills upon trivial pretexts is becoming so general, however, as to be a matter for grave consideration. It is not an encouraging sign of the times by any means, and if the contagion spreads, the only method by which a testator may feel secure in having his property reach the legatees named in his will will be to leave it to the Bar Association to be divided pro rata.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

What is the greatest evil? A good preacher said the other day that it was licentiousness. Comstock says it is obscene literature. Bergh thinks it is cruelty to animals. A solid business man thinks it is the gaming or speculative spirit. Neal Dow says it is liquor. Dr. Jackson swears that it is tobacco. For the present we give it up; but if this sort of thing is to go on much longer all sane men will agree that the greatest nuisance of the age is the unconfined lunatic who believes that he was sent into the world to reform everybody but himself.—Atlanta Constitution.

At least three out of four of the George voters—perhaps four out of five of them—were Democrats. That party must either retain this enormous vote by concessions which will greatly modify its future policy and radically affect the course of legislation, or it must suffer a loss in comparison with which the Prohibitionist and mugwump defection from the Republican party is a bagatelle. If organized labor is encouraged by this venture to remain in politics, the Prohibitionists no longer hold the balance of power in the United States; the mugwump Republicans will be in no position to dictate to the national convention two years hence.—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

FREE SPEECH A RIGHT.
"If this order is to prevent such public service as this by Federal officials, and to deny the right of free speech to citizens who hold an office, it should be rescinded."

We hold that if there is nothing against the two District Attorneys who were suspended except the fact that they took the stump in the late campaign, they should be restored to office immediately. Free thought and free speech are essential elements of free government, and they should not be abridged

in any way. A man does not forfeit or pawn any of his rights by taking office, and if he has anything to say for the general welfare he should be permitted to say it without let or hindrance. In his annual message to Congress next month the President will very properly endeavor to commend Democracy to the country by showing that his administration has been wise, economical, honest and beneficial. Every other Democratic official has an equal right to make a similar showing. The people may always be trusted to distinguish between truth and falsehood in the long run, and our form of government has nothing to fear from the fullest possible discussion of public affairs in the press and on the stump.—Denver News.

The occasion of the defection of the democratic vote in this State seems to have been largely the result of apathy, probably resulting from failure to recognize the importance of the contest and partly from over confidence. To this may be added the "knifing" indulged in from personal and unworthy motives—the effort to get even with the other fellow who was successful at the convention and secured the nomination. Some of the dissatisfied politicians lay it to President Cleveland, as a result of his failure to "turn the rascals out" with sufficient rapidity. But this feeling seems also to be confined almost exclusively to interested parties. The rank and file of our voters are but little troubled on this account. Recognizing the fact that Mr. Cleveland has given the country an able, pure and honest administration, by which millions of dollars have been saved to the people through economy and reform in the practical affairs of Government without reducing its efficiency, they are not disposed to magnify the small matters in which he may have sometimes erred in judgment.—Elkhart Sentinel.

Humors of Law-Making.
New Princeton Review.

A certain member of the New York assembly, when the roll was called on a bill, asked the clerk for "a detailed statement of the count." Another member spoke thus of a bill: "Mr. Speaker, this is a party bill, and I ask my party friends to stand by me and help me to pass it." On another occasion, when the assembly showed signs of weariness, he announced: "Mr. Speaker, I will now withdraw all my further remarks on this bill." A third member commenced to speak against a bill affecting some of his property: "Mr. Speaker, I arose in a quasi capacity." Here a colleague pulled his coat-tail. The member shook him off, and began again: "I arose in a quasi capacity." Again came a jerk at his coat-tail, and in a hoarse whisper, the colleague was heard to say: "Whist! come off wid yer Greek." Still another member delivered himself thus on the question of contract labor in the State prisons: "This is the vital cobra of destruction that is stamping out the lives of workmen in this State."

On one occasion a pugacious member of the majority listened as long as he could to the attack of a minority member from his party, and then broke out with: "I warn the member on the minority side of the house that he shall not dare to come in here and shake his shibboleth over our heads." A charter for a literary university contained the words "expulsion" and "diplomas."

Sixty Years Hence.
Atlanta Constitution.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage is quoted as predicting that the millennium will come within the next sixty years.

If the great Brooklyn preacher continues to talk such nonsense his friends will find it necessary to take him in hand. It is just as reasonable to say that the millennium will come in six hundred years or in sixty thousand years as to say that it will come in sixty years. Civilizations as wonderful as ours are dead and buried and nearly forgotten.

Our age of progress will some day be regarded as a dark age. The problems clamoring for solution will probably set men to cutting each other's throats within the next sixty years, and the row will not be over at the end of that time.

Sixty years hence will find the world better in some respects and worse in others. But no mortal can tell when the millennium will come.

A Center Shot.
Texas Sittings.

Sam Johnson, a colored menial, entered Graham's drug store and said to the clerk:

"I want some powder."
"What sort of powder?"
"I done forgot."
"Is it for the widow Flapjack who keeps a boarding house on Austin avenue?"
"It am, boss, for a fac."
"Then you want insect powder. I used to board and lodge at that establishment myself."
"Dat's hit, boss, hits insect powder!"

Makes a Difference.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Jones. Hello, old man, how do you like married life by this time?

Smith (comparatively new to matrimony). First rate! I wouldn't be a bachelor again for a good bit.

Jones. Indeed! Why, I understood your mother-in-law was living with you.

Smith. Oh, no. Just the other way. I'm living with her.

Jones. Well, that does make a difference.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

A Few Short Anecdotes of the Late President.

Chosen to lead when clouds were thickening fast. He grasped the helm and bravely faced his fate. Earnest and true his effort to the last—Sincere and manly, with no sign of hate. To those whose passion and whose groundless fear Eclipsed their knowledge of his lofty ends—Regardless of their print and covert sneer. Arthur disarmed his foes and made them friends. A-complishing his work he stepped aside. He respected and beloved the nation through: Three sorely tried, he bravely lived and died. He did the homage of the good and true. Unitedly a nation mourns to-day: Reverently we bear his honored clay.

President Arthur's wife died a long time before he came to the White House, and while he was in office there were a number of rumors about his being married again. He revered the memory of his wife and he always sat on Sunday, in the pew that she used to occupy in St. John's Episcopal Church. He put a memorial window in the church in her honor and her picture was hung in his bedroom. President Arthur was fond of flowers and a wreath of red roses was placed around this picture every morning by the White House gardener.

The last thing before leaving the portico of the mansion he would see that he was provided with a good supply of silver change. This was for the old beggars, the match-venders, the organ-grinders, the little black imps who beg for fun and laugh whether you give or refuse and for the newsboys, who always recognized him. A friend once reminded him that some of the boys he had given alms to ran ahead and came out a second time for their tip. The President merely laughed and said that it was not a very expensive habit when his friends protested against the throwing away so much money, "and," said he, "it gives me a world of pleasure."

Some years ago Chester A. Arthur, while a passenger on a train between New York and Albany, produced a copy of Charles Lever's "Jack Hinton." He had scarcely entered upon the adventures of the dashing guardman when a gentleman entered the car, seated himself in front of Mr. Arthur, and took from his sachel a copy of "Saint Patrick's Eve," also by Lever. This coincidence led subsequently to mutual acquaintance, and, naturally, to a discussion of the merits of the great Irish novelist. The writer well remembers the recitation by Mr. Arthur of these lines:

"Och, Dublin city, there is no doubtin',
Bates every city upon the say;
'Tis there you'd hear O'Connell spoutin',
And lady Morgan makin' say.
For 'tis the capital of the finest nation,
Wid charmin' pisintry upon a fruitful sod,
Fightin' like devils for conciliation,
An' hailin' each other for the love of God."

Those familiar with Lever's writings will recall his strictures on English landlords who oppress their Irish tenantry. When Gladstone and Parnell came together on a common platform for Irish rights Mr. Arthur, being then in Newport, said: "There is scarcely a plank in that platform which might not have been drawn from Charles Lever's presentation of the Irish problem in his novels written thirty years ago."

A Southern View of It.
Greensville (S. C.) News.

The two sections began life together and formed a government. The South had the advantage of soil, climate, and wealth. At the end of eighty-four years the two grappled and fought. The Yankee section came to the fight richer and stronger than our Southern section, and beat us into the earth while we did our best. To-day these Yankees are rich in everything, and we are poor in everything but manhood and womanhood, and have less than we began with 100 years back. The same Yankees furnish the bulk of the capital we use, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the books we read and study, and the high-grade teaching in the normal schools of the Southern States.

Almost every convenience of life and invention of art or science we know comes from these same people, who have in ten years done more with Florida than the natives have done in fifty. Almost any one of their large communities could buy the whole South for a park if they liked it for that purpose. In a fight they could crush us like egg shells. In politics they are our masters, and we have to hold our breath in every big campaign to avoid offending them. Their percentage of ignorance is one-tenth of ours. When trouble comes on us we depend on them for most of the help, and get it.

The world knows them as America, and as outlying and unconsidered provinces. They are producing the representative poets, painters, and authors of the country, while we trail along behind with our eyes fixed on them, hardly daring to hope that we may become as strong, and rich and enlightened as they are by years of hard work.

The majority understand that while we were making statesmen, and warriors, and ruling politicians, the Yankees were making territory, building manufactories and developing a countless army of trained minds and hands, strengthening and enlightening their masses, and making them an exhaustless reservoir of intellect and physical power; and that, if we are to share the Yankee wealth, strength, and place in the world, we must use some (not all) Yankee ideas and abandon some (not all) of our own.

FARM NOTES.

Deep tillage means enlarged resources when practiced in heavy lands.

A cow that wastes much of her time fighting flies will do very little work at the pail.

The standard for a good cow is said to be 500 gallons of milk a year, and of this there should be 10 per cent of cream.

Remove the dead limbs from fruit trees, which can be more easily distinguished when the foliage is on the tree.

Strong unbleached muslin is excellent in place of glass for poultry houses or chicken runs, and is much less expensive.

Those who have practiced soiling sufficiently to test it know it to be a most valuable aid in the economy of dairying.

During the last year 120,071,218 cwts. went direct from India to England, 2,661,583 to Belgium, and 2,145,313 to France.

Warm and cold milk should not be mixed. The new milk should be rid of its animal heat before adding it to that of previous milkings.

Rural New Yorker: The longer we are engaged in purely experimental farming the more evident it becomes that the average farmer can not afford to experiment in a careful, systematic way for himself.

The reason why the lower or white portions of asparagus are less tender than the upper or green parts is that they are older. The stems grow from the top, not the bottom. As the shoots increase in age the woody fiber increases.

Clean up the weeds and burn them. A hay rake will take up the weeds and dead grass after they become dry, and they can then be put in large piles and consumed. Thousands of seeds will thus be destroyed and the work of plowing the field rendered easier.

Capons usually bring the best prices in February and March, and sell at from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound, according to size and quality. A cross between the Dorking and Brahma is the best for producing capons, and they should not be sold until fully matured.

Nest-egg gourds are now grown. They very much resemble the genuine egg, and being very light in weight, there is less liability of breakage of the egg laid, as is sometimes the case when they roll against glass eggs. Stale eggs should never be used as nest eggs.

The prevalence of insects and the recurring failure of the fruit crop from various causes will act as discouragements to further planting, and will even lead to the uprooting of many trees, but those who preserve to the end and take good care of their orchards shall have their reward.

Clover is a most valuable fertilizer to worn-out soil. It affords complete protection to the soil from burning summer suns, its perpetually falling leaves forming a delicate covering for shade, which is yet easily penetrated by the air, which carries to the earth fertilizing elements.

River Tramps.
Genesee Ill. News.

The Mississippi is dotted now every day by cabin boats going south to escape the rigors of the northern winter. This is a curious phase of humanity, these people. They are even more unaccountable than the gipsies. The latter have some object in life, which in the men takes the form of cheating people at horse-trading and in the women of telling fortunes. But these river lazzaroni do not care to make money. They do not care for anything outside a bare subsistence. They come north in the spring with the birds and with the birds they go south in the fall. They subsist principally on fish. Whole families occupy a boat, and there they doze and dream, and drift with the tide, happier far, perhaps, than we who scheme, and borrow money, and fail, and do business.

A Stinger.
Merchant Traveler.

"Miss Brown is a very sarcastic young lady," said Jackson. "She seems happiest when she is making some stinging remark."

"Yes," replied Jackson, "when she is making stinging remarks she seems in the height of her bee attitude." Jackson is laid up with brain fever and Dickson wears a patch over his eye.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Snow is troubling the railroads in Dakota and Minnesota.

The tanners' strike at Salem, Mass., is off and the strikers worsted.

Erastus Brooks, the oldest newspaper proprietor in New York, is dead.

Wm. Kurz jumped from the Brooklyn bridge with suicidal intent Monday. He will survive.

Discovery of gold in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, has been followed by a great influx of prospectors.

Seven outlaws were taken from the officers by vigilantes, near Burneyville, Ark., Monday, and hung.

More trouble between Chicago switchmen and the railroads is brewing. The men claim the companies have a black list.

Three incendiaries, who destroyed a cotton gin house in Franklin county, Mississippi, were "lost in the woods" while en route to the jail.

A Fort Scott dispatch says the experiments made there by Professor Wiley, of extracting sugar from Louisiana cane by carbonation, are a failure.

The first gas well in Iowa was obtained at Herndon. Guthrie county, and the yield is sufficient to meet all demands of a family for light and fuel.

Captain F. A. Cloudman, of Rondout, N. Y., started from Savannah, Ga., Sunday, in the twenty-four foot sloop yacht Outing, on a tour around the world.

A riot, caused by the attack of union tanners upon non-union workmen occurred in Salem, Mass., Thursday, and several of the latter were badly beaten.

It is understood by the friends of Wm. Rockefeller, of the Standard oil company, that he is negotiating for the purchase of Greystone, Mr. Tilden's late residence.

Many Washington newspaper correspondents are laboring hard on the President's annual message—that is, laboring hard to make believe they know all about it.

There will be no change in the fate of the Apaches sent to Florida. They have been sentenced to a lingering death, and army officers do not believe that one will be alive in five years.

Montana is anxious for Statehood. A committee of citizens at Helena are getting up a strong memorial to Congress, and will go to Washington in person to press the claim.

The McQuade (New York boddler alderman trial) jury disagreed and have been discharged. A new trial of the case was fixed for next Monday. The jury stood nine to three for conviction.

The evangelical alliance of St. Louis passed resolutions Monday, condemning the ballet. The action had special reference to the performances of the American Opera Co., which appeared there on Monday night.

The bottlers' division of the glass-blowers' association have ordered a strike in the eastern division (territory east of the Alleghenies) against apprentices and a five per cent. reduction. About 3,600 men are affected.

Mihaly Munkacsy, the Hungarian artist, was banqueted at Delmonico's, New York, by a number of his fellow-countrymen. He complimented American ladies for their beauty, saying they were the handsomest women in the world.

George Hazlett and Miss Sadie Allen, of Buffalo, went through the Niagara whirlpool in a torpedo-shaped barrel, Sunday. Miss Allen says she wants no more such glory. It required forty-five minutes, during which time she suffered fearfully from nausea.

A boycott has been ordered in Detroit against the beer of five brewing companies, the object being to break up the Brewers' association, which has been engaged in a long war with the Brewers' union. The employing brewers talk of arresting some of the most prominent instigators of the boycott for conspiracy.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has issued an address to workingmen, Knights of Labor, and other trade-unions, invoking help in the cause of temperance, and also asks their aid in placing the ballot in the hands of women, "their rightful weapon of self-help."

Colonel Boiton, accused of the Post-office defalcations at Chicago, and who is still an inmate of the county jail, is very low, having had several hemorrhages. His recovery is despaired of by some of his friends, and his physicians say he must mend soon or ultimate recovery is impossible.

The recent storms have practically put a stop to lake navigation for this year. The season has been a good one, as far as freights are concerned, but the underwriters have suffered severely, and the loss of human life has been great. So far this season thirty-three vessels have been driven on shore and foundered with more or less loss. In all, forty-one sailors lost their lives by the wrecking of vessels.

The boiler of the tug-boat Sunbeam exploded Thursday afternoon at the foot of Eighth street, New York, sinking the tug and instantly killing five men. The tug was making fast to the schooner James H. Deputy, of Bath, Me., when her boiler blew up with a terrific report, instantly killing four of the tug's crew, and knocking overboard and drowning Wm. Hodgkins, one of the crew of the schooner.

Louis Jones, of Bristol, Pa., has had so much trouble with the employes of

his hosiery mill that he has finally requested them to take the property off his hands and run it themselves. He offered to sell it to them for \$50,000. The Knights of Labor there want to accept the offer and run the mill on the co-operative plan. They have asked the advice of the general co-operative board of the order. The mill has employed from 300 to 350 hands.

A suit involving the title to 160 acres of land in Superior City, Wis., has twelve plaintiffs and eighty-six defendants, among the latter being Senator Beck and heirs of Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckenridge, who ran against Lincoln for the presidency; R. M. T. Hunter, a member of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet; Robert J. Walker Secretary of State under Polk; Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, and other prominent men.

Although imprisonment for debt is supposed to be abolished in Illinois, the doors of the Cook county jail opened Saturday to receive a debtor, who is the oldest person that has been assigned to a cell in that institution for very many years. His name is James Wright, and he is nearly eighty years of age. He is jailed on a judgment for \$50. John Mullen and Peter McHugh, policemen, are also in the Cook county jail, under the debtors act, on judgments secured against them three years ago.

The report of the comptroller of the treasury shows that of the 3,580 national banks organized under the law, 2,858 are now in operation. 174 having been organized in the year ended October 31, 1886. Last year eight banks failed, making a total of 112 in the history of the system. Only one-ninth of all national bank stockholders own more than fifty shares; more than half own less than ten. The contraction of national bank currency during the year was \$56,000,000. Deposits on the 31st of October, 1886, were \$1,173,000,000; loans and discounts, \$1,143,000,000; specie on hand, \$156,000,000.

The Great Western Glass company, St. Louis, discharged all their men, Friday, and close their works. Mr. Cordova, the secretary and treasurer of the company, says they were obliged to take this action in consequence of the drinking habits of most of their men rendering them so unreliable that the works could not be operated in a proper manner. The men pronounce the statement a deliberate falsehood, and assert that the real cause was the employment of apprentices to do men's work, and that had not the men been discharged there would have been a strike in the factory in a few hours.

A fatal collision, attended by dramatic circumstances, occurred on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, eight miles below Cincinnati, Sunday afternoon. An engine, in charge of Edwin Drofian, an old and experienced engineer, collided with a north-bound freight. Dorian had in the cab his two sons, five and seven years old, and also John Mahey, aged five. Perceiving danger ahead he threw his two children through the car window and stayed at his post, sacrificing his life for the boys. John Mahey was also killed, and Frank Lockwood, engineer of the north-bound freight, badly injured. No one else was hurt.

Elevators A and Q at Duluth, Minn., were burned Saturday night, together with nine small houses. The total loss is \$830,000, with \$613,000 insurance. Chas. Moore, cut off from escape by the flames, jumped to the ground, a distance of eighty feet, and was instantly killed. One hundred men were thrown out of employment by a \$70,000 fire at McKeesport, Pa., Sunday. The Lockwood Manufacturing company's establishment at Boston, was destroyed Sunday. Loss \$200,000. Also; the upper floors of the saloon furniture manufactory of C. Rothschild & Sons at Chicago. Loss \$60,000. Also; the carriage manufactory of Loomis & Co., at Laporte, Ind. Loss \$15,000.

At Chicago, last week, Henry Jansen stabbed his wife fatally, as he thought, and then killed himself. It transpires that he was an anarchist and had told his wife that he stood next to the man who threw the bomb at Haymarket square, and what his name was. It is believed his attempt to get her out of the way was because he repented of having revealed as much as he did, and was afraid his disclosures might eventually lead him into greater trouble than merely killing his wife. Henry Gilmer, one of the State's witnesses in the trial of the anarchists, when he saw, on Thanksgiving afternoon, the bulletin announcing the granting of the supersedeas, denounced the action of Judge Gilmore. He was followed to his home by an anarchist sympathizer who attempted to shoot him as he went into the door. The ball passed between his legs.

Judge Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, Thursday, granted the supersedeas in the Anarchist cases. The effect of the order for the supersedeas will be to delay the execution until the full bench of the Supreme Court has passed upon the questions raised for a new trial. It is estimated that in the ordinary course of procedure, a hearing and decision cannot be reached for six or eight weeks, and that, even though the lower court is sustained, the sentence cannot be carried out until some time in March or April. The news was received by the condemned men quietly, with some expressions of pleasure, but few of surprise. They treated the supersedeas as a matter of course, and said little, except to inti-

mate an increasing belief that the Illinois Supreme Court would grant them a new trial, though they admitted having been still more confident that Judge Gary's rulings would be in their favor.

POLITICAL.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed ex-Governor Cheney, of Manchester, United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Austin F. Pike.

The Republican State committee of New Jersey has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of those persons implicated in what they allege to have been ballot-box "fixing" in the Third Assembly district.

John M. Glover, re-elected to Congress from St. Louis district by a majority of 100, has been notified that Nathan Frank, his opponent, will contest his seat.

The American Protective Tariff League offers prizes of \$250, \$100, \$50 and silver medals for essays on the benefits of the tariff to the labor and industries of the United States, to be written by members of senior classes of American colleges before May 10, 1887.

Ordinarily an office seeker will wait until a man is dead before applying for his place, but there are already several applications on file at the postoffice department for the postmastership of Cairo, Ill., all of which are based simply upon the serious illness of the present incumbent.

G. H. Thobe, who will contest Carlisle's seat in Congress, has filed his reasons for the contest. The allegations are numerous, and it requires forty-five pages of legal-cap paper to recite them. It is alleged that 1,000 votes cast for him were by omissions and mistakes, or by fraud and collusion, counted for Carlisle. All sorts of irregularities are alleged.

An authentic list of Republicans in the Federal offices in the different States, says a Washington special to the Indianapolis Sentinel, Wednesday, shows three-fourths of the officials drawing salaries from \$2,000 to \$5,000. There is an evident disposition on the President to throw the blame on the Cabinet officials for so many Republicans remaining in office, while the Cabinet officers are blaming it on the President. Democrats are beginning to ask themselves if the Administration is about to let up on its hitherto cast-iron civil service policy, and if these conflicting rumors are not the result of the attempts to blame somebody for so many Republicans being retained in office.

Mr. Voorhees said Tuesday that in all his talks with the President he had received no hint of any repentance on his part.

FOREIGN.

At Sidney, N. S. W., nine youths have been sentenced to death for committing an outrage on a sixteen-year-old servant girl.

The Australian government's announcement of important gold discoveries has caused a general revival in the industries of the colony.

Sam Jones closed a three weeks' campaign in Omaha, Neb., Monday. At his last meeting he raised \$8,100 for the Y. M. C. A. building.

BLAINE AND EDMUNDS.

The Facts as to the Snubbing of Mr. Edmunds by Mr. Blaine at the House of President Arthur—Edmunds Had Intimated that Blaine was Dishonest.

A New York dispatch of Friday says: "The official version of the meeting between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Edmunds is as follows:

"Sunday afternoon Mr. Blaine paid a visit to the house of ex-President Arthur, and as he entered the parlor Senator Edmunds came forward with great apparent cordiality, extending his hand and saying: 'How do you do, Mr. Blaine?'

Mr. Blaine stood with his hands holding his hat in front of him in the position familiar to all who have met him, and made no response, simply looking Mr. Edmunds in the eye. Seeing some embarrassment Clayton McMichael said: 'You know the senator, Mr. Blaine?'

Mr. Blaine remained perfectly silent and Mr. Edmunds at length, apparently comprehending the situation, retreated to the sofa from which he had risen. A few minutes later Mr. Blaine expressed to Mr. McMichael and Mr. Miller his sincere regret that an act imperatively demanded from him should have occurred in the house mourning. Mr. Blaine made no explanation of his motive, but the presumption is that he was not anxious to shake hands Sunday with a man who had gratuitously slandered him Saturday. The marvel is that Mr. Edmunds made the approach. It was Saturday that Mr. Edmunds's letter was published by his friends—and apparently with his approval—distinctly intimating his belief that Mr. Blaine was a dishonest man."

Propos of the Blaine-Edmunds affair it is also reported that Ex-Secretary Chandler received Ex-President Hayes with frigid frigidity on the same occasion and this is assigned as the reason that President Cleveland was detailed to escort Mr. Hayes to the funeral. This leads a Washington correspondent of a Democratic paper to remark that "it will be necessary hereafter at Republican funerals to sandwich a Democrat between each Republican statesman in order to observe the proprieties of the obsequies."

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Glanders has made its appearance in Tipton county among the horses, and the farmers are greatly alarmed over the matter.

A disease termed "black tongue" is prevailing to an alarming extent among the cattle in the eastern part of Mimi county.

The immense corn crop in Benton county is rapidly being cribbed. The yield is extraordinary and far beyond the farmers' expectations.

James Peters, an old citizen of Fort Wayne, became involved in a fight with some roughs on Riverside avenue, and was so seriously slugged that he lay unconscious for twelve hours.

John A. Bowyer, who left Cass county six years ago and located in Kansas, was sent to the penitentiary in that State for life, a few days ago, for having committed a cold-blooded murder.

The large new barn on the farm of S. A. Svaulling, near Monroeville, Allen county, was entirely destroyed by fire, Friday night, with all its contents, including two horses and two cows. Loss \$4,000.

Three children named Singer, and one named McGaullin, were buried by the caving in of a sand bank while at play near Carbon Wednesday. The latter was killed instantly. The others were rescued and may live.

A twelve-year-old son of Robert Goodner, living two and half miles northeast of Milroy, while out hunting accidentally discharged an old horse-pistol, the contents entering his head above the eye making a mortal wound.

Mr. Nathan Powell, of Madison, has presented the library of Hanover college a complete set of British and American poets, 118 volumes, making a very valuable addition to the already extensive collection of the institution.

Burglars effected an entrance into the ticket-office of the Wabash railway at Peru, between the hours of 8 and 9 Tuesday evening. They carried away between \$30 and \$50 in money and coupon tickets that may amount to \$200.

Wm. T. Herron, of Newbern, in Bartholomew county, has commenced suit against John L. Jones for seduction of his wife, which he alleges took place very recently, and also for divorce.

Jones says it is a blackmailing scheme. The bondsmen of City Treasurer Henry B. Duenerberg, of Vincennes, who is \$10,000 short, Thursday settled in full with the city. The affidavit charging Duenerberg with embezzlement was then quashed in Esq. Jackson's court.

Mrs. Holloch, of Muncie, who for two years has been unable to do her domestic duties, on account of a severe paralytic stroke, was healed in the Woodworth meetings. She claims to be perfectly healed, and is able to do her work with ease and comfort.

A special from Shelbyville, Ill., says: David Hudson, of Dry Point township, Shelby county, has lost seven head of fine cattle from blackleg. The disease was epidemic in that region last winter, and its reappearance has caused widespread alarm among the farmers.

Frank Hoffman, bar-tender in Hatton's saloon, at Connersville, became suddenly insane and locked himself in the saloon and proceeded to smash the glassware and furniture. Entrance was finally effected and Hoffman was overpowered and jailed, where he is still raving.

A poplar tree was recently cut down near New Middletown, Harrison county, that measured twenty-seven feet in circumference. The tree made 12,000 shingles, 1,000 rails, 600 feet of lumber and twenty-five cords of stove-wood.

Ten citizens of that county are willing to swear to the truth of the above statement.

Wm. R. Thacker, of Martinsville, was a participant in a very queer transaction last Monday. During the afternoon an affidavit was sworn out against him by one Mary B. Shane, before Squire Baldwin, charging him with assault and battery. The matter was harmoniously adjusted on the same evening by a matrimonial alliance between the belligerent couple.

During the fiscal year, ended June 30 last special delivery letters were received at postoffices in Indiana to the number of 23,308, of which 5,454 were local. Indianapolis, of course, had the largest number, 7,925 foreign and 3,037 local; Fort Wayne coming next, then Terre Haute, Evansville, Lafayette, Richmond, New Albany and South Bend in the order named.

E. B. Brown, teacher of a district school in Boone township, Harrison county, dismissed his school and locked the doors, because three colored children had come to his school, declaring that he was not employed to "teach niggers." A number of the white children pounced upon the colored children and gave them a severe beating, and for this offense they were all fined Saturday evening.

A passenger train on the Air Line was thrown from the track near English, about forty miles from New Albany, Thursday, and rolled down a fifty foot embankment. The coaches caught fire and many passengers were compelled to break their way out through the windows. Of the fifty passengers everyone was injured, which consisted with a few exceptions of scratches. But three persons were seriously hurt, and they not fatally.

James D. Parvin, auditor-elect of Vanderburg county, after having made repeated demands to be allowed to take

hold of his office, and being refused in each instance, filed a suit Wednesday against Auditor Yeager for \$5,000 damages and to have him removed from the office. Yeager's term of office expired on the 13th inst., by some technicality in the statutes he claims that he is entitled to hold the office until the first Monday in November next.

On Sunday last at Martinsville there was born to the wife of Edward Bishop a girl baby weighing two pounds. The child is perfectly formed, is hale and bids fair to weigh two hundred.

David Harris, a jealous husband of Indianapolis, Tuesday, shot his wife and then himself each through the forehead. Both died almost instantly. The couple had been married only five months, but had frequently quarreled. The murder was a most foul and heinous one, premeditated and deliberate.

The prospectors at work on the farm of Thomas Haworth, in Wabash township, Parke county, have struck a six-and-a-half foot vein of block coal at the depth of 100 feet. On this same farm natural gas and coal oil have been found, of good quality and in abundance. Capt. J. T. Campbell and others have analyzed the coal and say it is the finest grade of block. The price of land has appreciated in that vicinity from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

The boilers of the Zenith mill, a large roller flouring mill of Princeton, burst with terrific force early Wednesday morning. Henry Chapman, the engineer, and the only person in the boiler room at the time, was fatally scalded by the escaping steam. The boiler room was totally wrecked. The loss is about \$1,500.

The boiler had been considered unsafe for some time, and gave way where repairs had been made. Chapman is a married man with three small children.

Patents were issued to the following Indians Tuesday: Max Ahlgrim, Rose Lawn, calf weaner; George Block, Indianapolis, guide roll for band-saws; Elijah Bunch, Richmond, wire twister; John Enbers, Rimento, wheel-barrow; Jesse Fulham; Richmond, fertilizer distributor; Isaac Gilbert, Charlestown, wheel-pool; Milton Jett, Washington, clod pulverizer; George C. Pyle, Cuyahoga, assignor, Indianapolis, electric head-light; Meinard Reunleg, Laporte; spark-arrester, Josiah Swail, Martinsville, horse-tail holder; William Fritch, Cornum, gate; Edmund Zoller, Indianapolis, cuff-button holder.

A fatal affray between two prominent Miami county farmers, named Adam Eberle and George Lewis, is reported. According to Eberle's story, he was hauling a load of straw and passing Lewis's place with his son, when Lewis appeared, and with the remark, "this black-snaking has got to be stopped," struck Eberle with his fist, and with his pitchfork knocked Eberle off the load. The victim's arm was broken by the fall. The son started to run, but was overtaken by Lewis and terribly beaten and stabbed with the pitchfork. His injuries will prove fatal. Lewis was arrested and taken to Peru. He had been considered a peaceable citizen, and the cause of the murderous attack is a mystery.

The Wabash Courier says there is a modern pool of Bethesda eight miles east of Warsaw, where wonderful cures have been performed. It was revealed to Mr. O. K. Leedy in a dream. He was then almost bed-ridden with rheumatism, but managed to make his way to the spot indicated in his dream, where he was told he would find gold in abundance. Thrusting his hand into the soft mud in search of the treasure he was astonished to find that the swelling had left his wrists and the distorted fingers had assumed their normal appearance and flexibility. Delighted beyond measure he daubed the soft mud on his limbs and the pain and swelling departed, and he returned without the use of crutches. He has erected bath houses on the spot, and it is said many other have been cured, among them Mr. Wintrobe, of Huntington county; Dr. Merriman, of South Whitley, and others.

Harrison county now has two recorders, John M. Baelz, who was duly elected and qualified, and Henry Wright, who insists that Baelz is not a naturalized citizen, and therefore that he is the recorder, having been acting as such for more than a year past. Saturday morning, while Baelz's deputy was recording a deed, he was assaulted by Wright's brother, who attempted to gain possession of the record. Both the recorders and their deputies and outside parties then engaged in a scuffle, Wright friends finally gaining possession of the record. The office was soon filled with excited people, and it was feared for awhile that there would be bloodshed. Baelz had a mechanic remove the lock from the door and place a new one upon it, and Wright placed the most of the records in a vault and locked the door and put the key in his pocket. Baelz has the seal in possession, and Wright has the records. During the excitement the attorneys for both parties counseled peace and directed both men in their actions. Baelz gained complete possession of the office, Wright's deputy having been ejected at 2 o'clock Monday morning by the indignant citizens. No further trouble is anticipated.

F. L. Carter Cotton, manager of the North Porter Land and Canal Co., at Ft. Collins, Colorado, has absconded, taking with him or squandering previously \$305,000 of other people's cash. Also, Howard Blackstone, discount clerk of the Canal National Bank, of Portland, Maine, with \$25,000.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

How 20,000 Men Were Lured and Duped Into a Strike by a K. of L. Who Wanted to Be Sheriff—D. M. Workman Butler Responsible—The Bottom Facts Concerning the Affair.

The inside history of the recent strike at the packing house at the Chicago stock-yards, when 20,000 men were thrown out of employment was printed Friday. When the packers decided to return to the ten-hour working day, on October 14, the workmen, supposing that they would be backed by the Knights of Labor, rebelled, and all went out except the beef butchers, who had a contract with the firms of Armour, Swift & Morris, requiring four days before opening hostilities. Despite this agreement, the beef butchers of Armour & Co. were ordered out on the following Thursday, by District Master Workman Butler, who deliberately broke the existing contract. Thomas P. Barry also arrived upon the scene. He stated to a newspaper reporter that he had been instructed by Powderly to settle the difficulty, and to members of the Knights of Labor he said that he had simply been sent to investigate. At the same time Butler had made his debut in the town of Lake politics as a labor candidate for Sheriff of Cook county. Butler had been notified by Master Workman Gaunt, of the Butchers' Assembly, of the existing agreement, but, as has been said, he ignored it. The butchers at Armour & Co.'s were loath to obey the Butler order, although the presence of Barry reassured them to a certain degree. Barry investigated the agreement with the packers and found that Master Workman Butler had made a mistake. Barry wanted the butchers to return to work. But the damage had been done. Butler made evasive replies. Nobody in reality was looking after the interests of the 18,500 men who had been lured into the strike. In the meantime the packers were making extensive preparations for a long fight. Rev. P. M. Flanagan, pastor of St. Ann's Church, telegraphed a long statement of all the facts to Powderly, declaring that unless the men were ordered to return to work incalculable injury and misery would result. Barry was immediately telegraphed to order the men to return to work, but did not do so until the following Sunday. Among the violent opponents to this order was Butler, who told Barry that order would cause him to lose 2,000 votes at the approaching election. Before leaving Barry divested Butler and the Executive Board of the district of all power to create another strike, instituting a committee to have charge of all matters affecting these workmen. Butler, who, it is claimed, saw he was making a losing political fight, succeeded in having the committee of five overthrown and a committee of twenty-five, with himself as chairman, appointed in its place.

The committee of twenty-five, with himself as chairman, appointed in its place. The cattle butchers, in returning to work, had succeeded in having their wages increased from \$24 to \$27 a week, agreeing to work ten hours. On the day before election several drunken men rushed among the workmen at Swift's house, ordering them to quit work, and they did so. This panic had been carefully planned. On the following day all those on strike voted for Butler. The latter called out Armour's men on the Thursday succeeding the election. Master Workman Gaunt protested, and he and two followers were expelled from the order. Barry reappeared on the scene, and the order from Powderly, which was suppressed for four days, caused the ending of the strike.

The writing desk on which Jefferson wrote the document is still preserved in the State Department library. It is a small affair of the old fashioned type, so that when opened out a sloping desk of fifteen inches or more square, covered with green baize, is presented.

Many ice-houses along the Hudson are empty, and the cut will be large.

Turf, Field and Farm sees no reason for cutting pups' tails off.

THE MARKETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1, 1886. WHEAT, No. 2, Mediterranean 76c; No. 3, do., 75c; No. 2, red, 76c; No. 3, red, 75c; rejected, 65c; from wagon, 75c; 76c.

CORN, No. 1, white, 85c; No. 2, do., old, 85c; new, 85c; No. 4, white, new, 83c; No. 2, yellow, old, 82c.

OATS, No. 2, white, 30c; No. 3, do., 28c; No. 2, mixed, 27c; rejected, 26c.

HAY, choice, \$3.00; extra choice, \$3.25; roughs, \$2.50; \$3.00.

HOGS—Heavy packing and shipping, \$3.50; \$4.07; light mixed packing, \$3.00; \$3.50; pigs and heavy roughs, \$2.50; \$3.00.

CATTLE—Extra choice shipping, \$4.50; \$4.75; good to choice, do., \$3.75; \$4.25; medium fair and common mixed, \$2.00; extra choice, \$3.00; good, do., \$2.50; \$3.00; common, do., \$2.00; \$3.00; extra choice hogs, \$3.25; \$3.50; good to choice, do., \$2.50; \$3.00; medium fair and common, do., \$2.00; \$2.50; veal calves, \$3.50; \$4.00; cows and calves \$2.00; \$3.00.

SHEEP—Extra choice wethers, \$5.75; \$6.00; good to choice mixed, \$3.50; \$4.00; medium fair and common mixed, \$2.00; extra choice, \$3.00; \$3.50; extra choice cows, \$3.00; \$3.25; good to choice, do., \$2.50; \$3.00; medium fair and common, do., \$2.00; \$2.50; veal calves, \$3.50; \$4.00; cows and calves \$2.00; \$3.00.

EGGS, BUTTER AND POULTRY—Shippers' Prices—eggs, 28c; butter, creamery, fancy, sells at 26c; 26c; choice creamery, 24c; 25c; dairy, fancy, 16c; 16c; fancy country, 12c; 14c; sells at 15c; 16c; country choice, 9c; 12c; selling from store at 12c; 14c. Turkey—spring chickens, 8c; per pound; hens alive, 5c; per pound; roosters, 3c; turkey hens, 6c; toms 5c; geese, full-feathered, \$3.25 per dozen; picked, \$3.50; ducks 3c; a pound.

PROVISIONS—Jobbing prices—sugar, extra, 10c; "reliable" brand, 11c; cottage, 7c; English breakfast bacon, 9c; shoulders, 7c; bacon clear side, 8c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Green cow hides, 6c; steers, 7c; green calf, 8c; salted, 7c; tallow, fine, 9c; wool, tub-washed, clean, 30c; medium-washed, 24c; 25c; clover seed, \$3.50; \$4.00 per bushel; timothy, \$2.00; 2c; blue grass, 7c; 8c; 10c.

Wheat, 75c; corn, 37c; oats, 27c; pork, \$10.00; lard, \$6.00; ribs, \$5.50; cattle-leaves, \$3.00; \$3.50; stockers, \$2.00; \$2.50; butchers, \$1.25; \$1.50. Hog lard, \$2.50; \$3.00; rough packing, \$3.00; \$3.50; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.50; \$4.00; sh \$2.25; \$2.50.

New York. Wheat, 85c; corn, 37c; oats, 24c; 25c; new mess pork, \$11.75; \$12.25; lard, \$6.25; butter, 15c; 16c; eggs, 24c; 25c.

WHEN? Saturday, Dec. 4th, THE WHEN

Will sell Mens' Heavy Extra fine, all wool, Sox at

15 CENTS A PAIR!

As these Sox are sold for less money than other dealers can buy them at wholesale, we will not sell more than two pair to a customer.

THE WHEN,

Greencastle, - Indiana.

THE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Entered at the Greencastle, Ind., Post-office as second class matter.

Dr. W. C. Prime, traveling through New Hampshire and Vermont in his own carriage, found in many of the back towns churches out of repair, with diminishing congregations, or wholly closed and with no congregations at all. He thought he could observe in all these places an intellectual and moral decline in the inhabitants. He attributed the unfavorable change, in part at least, to a want of zeal and devotion among the ministers, who sought easier and better paid fields, instead of endowing themselves with the hardness as good soldiers. There has undoubtedly been in recent years a decline of the old New England spirit, which was so distinctive in its character and ennobling in its influence. Has the old Puritan force spent itself, or is it being supplanted by other forces growing out of changed conditions? The prevalence of divorce and the cessation of child-bearing, so prevalent now, were things little thought of by the fathers, and with their accompanying habits, customs and sentiments, must work a great change in American character, in conjunction with the greater ease and comfort enjoyed, and the freedom from dangers of savages and forests.

Republicans are hardly strong enough in Indiana to engage in the pastime of writing each other down, unless there be some good reason for it. If an aspirant for public honors is unqualified, dishonest, or is not a sound Republican, the fact should be made known; but a mere preference for someone else is no justification for sneers, innuendos or direct attack, and the expected beneficiary of such a course will be apt to suffer for it. For itself, the BANNER proposes to champion for the Republican Presidential nomination that man who makes himself the best representative of the principles and aims of the party, having reference at the same time to his availability. We care not where he hails from; but if he should prove to be an Indian it will be gratifying. We beg leave to suggest, however, that a previous contest between Indians will send the nomination elsewhere.

Gen. Butler, in a recent interview, said that money is, more and more every year, becoming a great factor in politics, and expressed the opinion that we are traveling the same road that other republics have followed, and instanced the Roman Republic, where wealth became all-powerful. Henry George shook things up in New York, and will set all the politicians to wooing the labor vote. They will try to buy up its leaders.

Two communications reach us this week, one from the city and the other from Ladoga, without the writer's signature. Of course we can pay no attention to them, for we have no assurance that they are true.

The saloon-keepers of Indianapolis are carrying things with a high hand. Their business brings only evil to the community, but they propose to put it on the same basis as vocations which are necessary to the public convenience and welfare. In this they over-reach themselves, and they will create an antagonism by their domineering course which will result in their discomfiture. Their arrogance will not be tolerated. In refusing to submit to proper legal restrictions they show that they are not good citizens. The most of them being products, like the Socialists and Anarchists, of despotic governments, have no proper conception of the correct meaning of the words, liberty and citizenship. They need instruction, and are likely to get it sooner than they perhaps realize. Liberty does not mean license, and to be an American citizen means obedience to our laws. It is this plain truth which is being spoken in a way they can understand. A foreigner who comes here to be an American in the true sense, is welcome; but he who comes to teach anarchy, or to live in defiance of our customs and laws, will find his room better than his company. We do not want him.

Mr. Benton, of Missouri, a Democrat, was removed from office for an alleged violation of the civil service law, in having been an offensive partisan. Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, a Republican, was suspended for the same reason. Mr. Benton subsequently represented that all he had done was to make a few speeches of nights, which were not offensive, and which in no way interfered with his official duties. He was reinstated. Mr. Stone made similar representations, but without avail. He remains suspended. This is a sample of Cleveland's justice. Claiming to be a civil service reformer he violates its spirit most outrageously, even going so far as to violate the rule established by himself. But the King can do no wrong.

After the election in Clay county the ballots were deposited in the County Clerk's office, so exposed that the public had access to them. Then McGregor, a Democrat, who had been beaten 44 votes for Auditor by Hyland, a Republican, demanded a recount, which was had. It gave McGregor 48 majorities. The Republicans charged that the ballots had been changed, and so clear was the testimony that McGregor dismissed the case rather than meet the charge of fraud. This exposes Democratic methods very clearly. They will control the Legislature by the same means if they can.

Two communications reach us this week, one from the city and the other from Ladoga, without the writer's signature. Of course we can pay no attention to them, for we have no assurance that they are true.

For Wall Paper and Decorations go to the 'BIG' DRUG HOUSE.

Piercy & Co.

Improved Roaster and Baker!

A Self-Basting Roaster and Unrivalled Baker Combined.

Silver Medal Awarded at Cincinnati Exposition, 1883! - Highest Premium Awarded Wherever Exhibited!

PATENTED, DEC. 14, 1885.

NORTON BROS. PATENT SELF-SEALING COFFEE MILL!

KASSEN'S

COFFEE AND TEA BOILER!

Patented June 19, 1883.

I have taken the agency for Putnam county for the above wonderful auxiliaries to successful housekeeping. They may be seen at my store at junction of Bloomington and Depot streets, where orders will be taken. I also keep a full line of groceries and provisions. F. S. TURK.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Circuit Court of Putnam County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Hannah L. Iddings, late of Putnam County, Indiana, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. Dated this 17th day of November, 1886. WILLIAM F. IDDINGS, Administrator. S. A. Hays, Atty.

H. W. Burleigh & Co.,

Cash Grocery Store!

ON EAST SIDE, LAYTON'S BLOCK.

Are Receiving Daily from the

Eastern Markets, New, and

Fresh Goods of all kinds, to

which we call attention. By

close cash buying, we are pre-

pared to furnish families,

boarding houses, clubs and

hotels at very short profits.

Our stock is all new and new

and clean and it will pay you

to give us a call.

COME AND SEE US!

H. W. Burleigh & Co.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that John P. Allee, Commissioner, by order of the Putnam Circuit Court, in case of Eli Lilly, Annie W. Banning vs. Carrilla L. Lilly, James E. Lilly, Amanda P. Zink, Henrietta Hardy, Gustavus Lilly, Jr., Alice K. Lilly and Henry C. Darnell, Guardian, Petition for Partition, will offer at private sale, the following real estate in Putnam county, Indiana, to wit: The east 1/2 of lot number 105 and the east 1/2 of lot number 106 in the original town of Greencastle, State of Indiana, county of Putnam; also that part of lot number 140 old plat of the City of Greencastle, State and county aforesaid, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east line of said lot; thence north 1/2 mile to the north corner thereof; thence east on the north line of said lot to the northeast corner thereof; thence south with the east line of said lot to the place of beginning. Bids for said property or any part thereof will be received at the law office of John P. Allee in the City of Greencastle, Indiana, until the 30th day of November, 1886, and if the sale of said property is not made on said day, said sale will be continued from day to day until said property is sold. Terms:—One-third (1/3) cash; one-third (1/3) in nine months; one-third (1/3) in eighteen months. The purchaser to execute his notes for the deferred payments, with six percent interest per annum, without relief, and attorney's fees. JOHN P. ALLEE, Commissioner.

The BUYER'S GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year, 62¢ 3/4. It contains 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of every part thing you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, restoring color when gray, and preventing dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS. The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the foot. Never fails to cure. 10 cents at Druggists. HINDERCORNS & Co., N. Y.

FARMS on the James River, Va., in Claremont Colony. Illustrated Circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

Teachers can obtain Report cards very cheap at the BANNER office. If

The Northwestern Conspiracy. Some weeks ago it was announced that the Bivouac, a Southern magazine, would publish a full account of what is known as the Northwestern Conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners at Indianapolis, Chicago and other places in the Northwest. Jeff Davis immediately came to the front with a protest against the proposed revelation. His letter is addressed to Manly Tello, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was one of the rebel agents in Canada. Mr. Davis says: "I fully concur in your opinion as to the impropriety of publishing the correspondence of our Northwestern friends with the Confederates who held intercourse with them. In taking the hazards they encountered, they, of course, relied upon the good faith of the Confederates with whom they held intercourse, and I do not think there is now any higher obligation upon our people than to shield these gallant sympathizers as best they may, from harm. Without knowing of the scope of the proposed publication, I can only say that I trust it will not lead to revelations against our Northwestern friends who magnanimously came to our aid in our hour of need."

This letter at least proves what has long been denied by the Democratic party of Indiana. It shows conclusively that there was a conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners, that leading Democrats of the Northwest were engaged in it, and that their names are yet unknown. Some of them are no doubt to-day posing before the country as great patriots and constantly telling what great friends they were to the soldiers during and since the war. There are but few prominent Democrats in Indiana who figured twenty years ago, who have not been suspected of having at least had knowledge of this conspiracy and taken some part in it. In justice to all who did not, to those who had no connection with the affair, the names of all who did should be published, notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Davis. We hope the Bivouac will go on with its proposed revelation.

Our information is, that, in deference to the remonstrances of those involved, the original plan of the publishers of the magazine has been changed so that the articles, when they appear, will be in such general terms, and so indefinite, as to injure no one. The complete story of the Indiana traitors will not be told in this generation. At a meeting of the committee of safety yesterday Mr. Smith announced his intention of contesting Mr. Robertson's claim to the office of lieutenant-governor. He will sue out an injunction to prevent a certificate of election from issuing to Mr. Robertson, and the matter will be settled by the supreme court before the legislature convenes. It is dollars to cents that the decision of the supreme court will be in favor of Green Smith. The majority of the supreme court judges are democrats, though I do not know that the political complexion of that tribunal has anything to do with the case. Indianapolis letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Oh! You don't? Why, then, did you wager "dollars to cents" that a democratic supreme court would decide in favor of a democrat's claim? Nothing could more clearly show the poisonous influence of party politics in this country than this. It relieves nothing to say and to believe that a democratic supreme court would not be influenced by politics. The poison works in the popular mind, as shown by this correspondent's confident offer to bet on the fact that politics controls our judiciary. And see the other illustration we have just had in Marion county! See election returns tampered with while under democratic control, in favor of returning to the judgeship of the criminal court of this county a democrat. Isn't there to the thorough belief among managing politicians that our judiciary is influenced by politics? We do not say it is. We say these two instances demonstrate the belief among politicians that it is, and in one case the belief is so strong as to induce fraud and theft of the popular vote. This is one of the most serious things that menace the safety of our institutions. Once let the belief penetrate the people, as it seems to have penetrated the politicians, that the

courts are a political machine by which justice is perverted in the interest of party politics, and we are face to face with the question whether or not these institutions can endure. It would seem to be full time to consider whether as a matter of safety the choice of our judiciary should not be so placed as to be out of reach so far as possible of the machinations of politics, the temptations of popular elections. Indianapolis News.

Instances innumerable exist, showing that judges, as a rule, decide judicial questions involving politics in accordance with their party predilections. It is because of this that the people have arrived at the conclusion that the courts are political machines, especially when they are in the hands of Democrats. We point to Taney and Perkins, and our present supreme court of Indiana in proof. It strikes at the root of free government, and trends on anarchy. But can we adopt the remedy proposed by the News? If the people can not be intrusted with the selection of their judges, can they be intrusted with the selection of any other officers? Logically, not. We do not believe it. What we want, is, to arouse the people so as to produce an enlightened public sentiment, for public opinion is the real law of a republic. Make this pure and active, and it becomes a force which will permeate the entire structure, dominating every branch of the government, and correcting every evil. This is the work for the press, the statesmen, the preachers and teachers of every grade.

The BANNER campaign for 1887 has opened most auspiciously. Never before have so many new subscribers come in so early. And to encourage the good work we now announce that we will send the paper, free, the rest of this year to all who subscribe for 1887, dating from the time their subscription is received. Each old subscriber, renewing previous to Christmas, who brings a new yearly subscriber at the regular rate, will be presented with fifty cents; or, two new subscribers clubbing together can obtain the same terms, provided the papers are not sent out side the county. We thank our friends for their efforts.

An article which we copy from the New York Sun, shows how our most cherished American institution, the common school, is menaced. This opposition, from whatever source it may come, must be met in a spirit, and with a determination to maintain and defend them, worthy the sons of the men by whom they were established.

Religion and Education. New York Sun.

In the pastoral letter read in the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday, Archbishop Corrigan speaks of education in a spirit which recalls the recent utterances of the Episcopal Bishops on the same subject. Like them, he makes no direct attack upon the public schools, but the inferences from both Catholic and the Protestant arguments are all against secular education as supported by the State. On each side the theory is laid down that there can be

DOWN THEY GO!

GREAT REDUCTION

AT THE MODEL!

IN

Merchant Tailoring.

We propose to reduce or stock of Winter Piece Goods and make trade lively by making prices that will interest all persons who have their clothing made to order. Prices almost as low as ready made goods. All goods marked in plain figures and a reduction of \$5 on every suit made to order.

All \$25 Suits Reduced to	\$20
" \$30 suits reduced to	\$25
" \$35 suits reduced to	\$30
" \$40 suits reduced to	\$35
" \$6 pants reduced to	\$5
" \$7 pants reduced to	\$6
" \$8 pants reduced to	\$7
" \$10 pants reduced to	\$8.50

You can only find these prices at "The Model," East side square.

F. A. HAYS, Proprietor.

Cleveland Refining Co.

Refiners of the finest brands of

ILLUMINATING

—AND—

LUBRICATING

OILS.

The celebrated brands of

Diamond Light Oil.

High Gravity Highest Fire Test.

No oil in the market can equal it for giving a brilliant and powerful light. No smoke, no smell, no charring of wicks, no gumming of burners to cause explosions. Ask for Diamond Light.

For sale by

HUGHES BROS.,

GREENCASTLE, IND.

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
GENTS FURNISHERS.
Hats, Caps,
Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, &c.
Laundry Agents.
 Collars and Cuffs sent every Wednesday and returned on Saturday.
 South Side Public Square.

Scott's Shoe Store!

THE POPULAR SHOE HOUSE!

Our success in the past enables us to offer great inducements to our customers at the present time.

Our aim is to sell the best class of goods at the lowest market value.

Our stock is complete and the largest in the city.

Call and see us!

Scott's Shoe Store!

West Side Square.

To Business Men.

The BANNER is issuing a large edition every week, to every class of readers, affording an excellent medium for business men to address buyers. The holiday trade can be largely increased by advertising now, and to encourage this we will issue a special edition during the next two weeks, which we will send by mail to heads of families. Orders for advertising should be sent in early.

Monday night the electric-light wire was cut at the corner of Seminary and Water streets, at 8:30 o'clock. It was done with a three-cornered file, from a tree. Nine nights previously the dynamo was burned out at the office and the Company now thinks that the machine was tampered with by some malicious person. Will the Police Committee of the Common Council send for a detective?

Tuesday morning Wick Branson received a telegram from C. C. Herron of Lafayette stating that his wife had died the evening previous of consumption. The remains were brought here that afternoon and interred in the Old Cemetery beside two of their children. Mr. Herron once worked in the Monon yards here, and removed to Lafayette three years since.

The Crawfordsville Argus News tells how a party of Greencastle bummers went to that town one day last week to have a time. They found the Crawfordsville whiskey so much worse than the home article that they became crazy and indulged in all sorts of wild ravings. One of their hallucinations was that Crawfordsville is a "big" place. After they came home and sobered up they came to the conclusion that it is a "fast" place.

For the last twenty-five years Brattin's jewelry store has been a center of attraction in Greencastle and the sales during the holidays for the period mentioned would pay a Prince's ransom. The proprietor is not going to be behind; but, on the contrary, comes to the front with a stock of goods that would do credit to any city.

Prices lower than ever before, and the instructions to the manager, Mr. Boley, are to sell them regardless of value. The most exquisite things in silverware are shown; watches, in every conceivable design and size; rings, in endless profusion; gems of rarest brilliancy—in fact a complete stock of jewelry, expressly bought for the holiday season, and at less than staple prices. Don't forget Brattin's jewelry store!

Dr. A. C. FRY'S Dental Parlors,

Southwest Corner Public Square.

Over New York Store. 38tf

Miss Mamie Seybold is home from Kansas.

W. L. Epperson has moved to Roachdale.

Mrs. John Merryweather is visiting her mother at Danville, Ill.

Miss Mattie Ballard is visiting her brothers in Crawfordsville.

The family of T. C. Hammond now take their meals at the Commercial.

The Bethel Chapel festival cleared \$33.

Mrs. Dr. DeVore is visiting Mrs. Dr. Smith at Lewisville.

Miss Nellie O'Connell is visiting her mother's relatives in Terre Haute.

Dr. Smythe now occupies his new office.

After a year's absence in Nebraska, William Snook has returned to Greencastle.

Rev. T. E. Wilson, of the A. M. E. church, conducted the quarterly meeting services at Bloomington Sunday.

Prof. Ragan went to Michigan, Monday, to address the Horticultural Society of that State.

Miss Lizzie Brattin, of Kansas City, was married, Nov. 24, to Ves. Miller, formerly of the When store of this city.

A. P. Myers, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. E. Widel, has returned to Knox county.

E. Shipley was called to Bloomington, Illinois, again, Friday, by the illness of his brother, who is suffering with consumption.

Black Bros. will continue in the horse and mule trade, buying and selling as usual. Their headquarters will be at their old stand, now Cooper & Bros. livery stable.

J. McD. Hays was down in Greene county last week shooting at ducks. We have seen no evidence that he killed any. But he made the feathers fly, —off a Thanksgiving turkey at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jodie Hays.

George B. Cooper & Brother, of Vermilion county, Illinois, took possession of Black Bros.' livery stable Monday afternoon. They will continue the business as heretofore conducted, and the public can rely upon them as being clever and accommodating gentlemen.

Rufus Stratton fell while passing the music store of Prof. Marquis, Friday, and caught his hand on one of the points of the iron railing, making a severe wound, but it does not deter him from giving strict attention to the sale of his splendid stock of furniture.

Wick Branson has retired, temporarily, from his position as yard-master of the Monon at the North Depot, to take the agency for patent cooking utensils. He is "one of the boys" who is worthy of success. His territory is in Montgomery county. Louis Snider is associated with him.

The services by Evangelist Brown in the Presbyterian church during the past two weeks have awakened a lively interest among the people. Beginning with to-night they will be conducted in Meharry Hall until further notice, all the churches participating. There have been about twenty conversions so far.

BORN.
 To Walter Sellers and wife, a son.
 To Thomas Murphy and wife, a son.

Will Callender is to play with the St. Louis Maroons next year, catch and field, at a salary of \$1,400.

Mrs. J. S. Alexander is getting better. Her husband returned to Portland Mills Tuesday.

Job printing promptly and cheaply executed at this office. We make specialties of wedding and party invitations, visiting and business cards, note and letter-heads, bill-heads, statements, circulars, envelopes, posters and shipping tags.

Yesterday Dr. G. C. Smythe removed an ovarian tumor from Mrs. Wm. McNary. Tumor contained nine and one-half gallons of fluid and semi-solid matter, fleshy part weighed 7 lbs. Tumor altogether weighed sixty lbs. Mrs. McNary stood the operation well and everything seems favorable for her recovery. About four years ago tumor was first noticed. She is 44 years old and the mother of two children. Dr. Smythe was assisted in operation by Drs. Hanna, Hawkins and A. E. Smythe; also by E. Eisenbias and S. Crose. There were present Dr. McNary of Martinsville, Ill., Drs. Griford & Black of Brazil; Dr. Spurzin of Mt. Meridian.

William W. Brown, so well known in Putnam county, died at his home near Burlington, Kansas, on the 19th of November, of inflammation of the bladder, after an illness of four days. His age was 79 years. Mr. Brown was a native Bourbon county, Kentucky, and moved to this county in 1829, settling on the farm in Madison township, now owned by Maj. Dunbar. He became noted for raising mules, at which he accumulated a fortune. Subsequently, about twenty years since, he entered into partnership with T. S. Keightley in the banking business and moved to town, remaining here ten years. Becoming financially embarrassed at the end of that time, through the failure of the bank, he returned to the farm, which he soon left and removed to Kansas. This was nine years ago. He soon recovered from his embarrassment, by engaging in his favorite pursuit of mule-raising, and accumulated a competency before his death. Seven children were born to him, six of whom survive, together with his third wife.

Visitors the Past Week.
 At Dr. Evans'—William Hadley and wife, Hadley.

At Mrs. J. M. Stupp's—Misses Gertrude and Rachel Adams, Bedford.

At John Denton's—his mother Mrs. Denton, Bloomington.

At Capt. Fee's—Miss Minnie Harbison, Chicago.

At G. W. White's—Miss Nettie Akers, Terre Haute.

At James Stone's—Minnie Zeller, Knightstown.

At Charley Daggy's—T. G. Bowman and wife, St. Louis.

Pollard J. Brown, Kokomo.

At Milroy Gordon's—Miss Betty Hawkins, Peabody, Kansas.

Rev. Jesse Bass, Crawfordsville.

At J. W. Jennings's—Mrs. Jennie Kennedy and Miss Cynthia Robertson, Gosport.

At Prof. Olcott's—Charley Olcott and wife, Chicago; M. R. Williams and wife, Indianapolis. Prof. Olcott is also at home from his Western business trip, and reports good times in Iowa.

At Mrs. Anna Banning's—her brother, Col. Eli Lilly, Indianapolis.

At W. G. Burnett's—his son Charles.

At Col. Farrow's—Charley Matson and wife, Brazil.

At B. M. Nicholson's—Robert and Hontis Nicholson, Osborn, Mo.

At Henry Marsh's—his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Steeg, Terre Haute.

At Jacob Ratliffe's—his daughter, Mrs. P. L. Mountz, Pana, Ills.

Paul Wilcox, New York. He is traveling in the interest of O. J. Smith's stereotype photos for newspapers.

Real Estate Transfers.

Mary Freeman to George E. Keating, part lot 206, old plat, Greencastle, \$950.

Dexter Cutler to Sarah M. Adams, part lot 10, Roachdale, \$500.

William Hubbard to Jesse L. Hubbard, 20 acres in Cloverdale tp., \$500.

Daniel McAninch to Samuel McAninch, 40 acres in Cloverdale township, \$1,500.

Mahala Renfro to Mary J. Williams, land in Cloverdale township, \$400.

Samuel Fisher to Annie D. Gilmore, part lot 129, Greencastle township, \$610.

Benjamin C. Singleton to Eleanor C. Singleton, 140 acres in Cloverdale township, \$7,000.

John M. Bryant to George Hillis, land in Jefferson township, \$250.

Putnam Democrat \$1.00 for 1887.

Nice new feathers in quantities to suit, for pillows, or beds at

W. C. TALBUT. 48-49

Putnam Democrat \$1.00 for 1887.

White, red and gray blankets; prices reduced to close them out quick.

W. C. TALBUT. 48-49.

Putnam Democrat \$1.00 for 1887.

The germs of scrofula, latent in every person, are destroyed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonderful healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

Gold by J. E. Allen & Co. 4-17

DUDLEY BRATTIN, JEWELER

SUCCESSOR TO

A. R. BRATTIN,

Offers an entire new stock of

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

Repairing Promptly done.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. A. BOLEY,

WANTED—To rent a comfortable dwelling house of 7 or 8 rooms. JOSEPH CARHART.

Meharry Hall!

GREENCASTLE.

Wednesday Evening, December 8th, 1886.

GILMORE, THE GREAT

AND HIS

WONDERFUL BAND,

—CONSISTING OF—

FIFTY EMINENT MUSICIANS AND SOLOISTS.

—AND AN EFFICIENT—

ANVIL CORPS.

Assisted by the Charming Prima Donna

Letitia Fritch,

—AND A—

Grand Chorus of 100 Voices.

Drilled by Prof. JAMES H. HOWE, will give what may justly be termed a

GRAND

Musical Festival,

Limited to one concert only.

Arrangements have been made with the Monon Line for half rates from

Bloomington, Crawfordsville and Intermediate Points.

With privilege of returning next day. The Vandallia gives one and one-third rate from

BRAZIL AND PLAINFIELD.

ADMISSION, : : \$1.00

No extra charges for reserved seats. Tickets on sale at Lander's drug store at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, December 4.

GEORGE E. BLAKE, Manager.

R. W. ALLEN. A. E. ALBAUGH.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

Talbot's Block, Greencastle.

We have opened a Grain, Flour and Feed Store as above.

The Highest Market price Paid for Grain of all kinds.

The Best brands of Flour can be had for \$4.50 per barrel—roller process—guaranteed to be first-class.

Buckwheat flour, Graham flour, extra good meal.

Everything in the Feed line can be had at very low prices, delivered to any part of the city.

CASH FOR WHEAT AT ALL TIMES.

48 ALLEN & ALBAUGH.

MUNN & CO'S PATENTS

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred

Thousands applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noted in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind, published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 36 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

CLOAKS.

New Styles,
 LOW PRICES!

Blankets!

Flannels,
 Yarns,
 Canton
 Flannels,

NEW GOODS!



ALEX DUVALL'S,
 37-3m
 Southwest Corner Square.

WHY SUFFER

—WILL YOU—

Coughs,

Colds,

Sore Throat,

Whooping Cough,

Rheumatism, etc.

You can be cured. Purchase the medicine at Jones' Drug Store, where you will find a complete assortment of the most reliable and meritorious remedies. Also a large line of

LAMPS,

LANTERNS,

STATIONERY,

TOILET ARTICLES,

and FANCY GOODS.

Prices Reasonable.

JONES' DRUG STORE.

JONES'

DRUG

STORE.

The Lowest Prices and Largest Stock

Commands the trade. This we certainly have, as we have proven it to be true.

Parlor Suits, chamber Suits, Bed Lounges,

SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Household Furniture!

All new goods, and at prices remarkably low.

Call and see us.

STILLWON & STRATTAN,

WEST SIDE OF SQUARE.

FOR SALE.

New dwelling house, 4 rooms. Well located. Will take small payment down. Balance in small monthly payments so that the rent you pay elsewhere will pay for the property.

31tf GEO. E. BLAKE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

To reduce our large stock, we begin, this season, the last week of November, a cheap sale of all Winter Goods. This cheap sale will continue until the end of the season and will include Winter Goods of all and every kind.

Bargains for all who know what good value means.

A. DICKSON & Co.,

47-2t "Trade Palace," Indianapolis.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders, syringes, astringents or any similar application, because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who had for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

The BANNER office is still prepared to do job printing in the most satisfactory manner, and at very low prices. We have a fine assortment of letter, note and bill heads, statements, envelopes and cards.

Our Bakery!

THESE cold days demand Good Dinners. We are constantly receiving new goods and can supply you with Dressed Fowls, Cranberries, Oysters, Celery, Beans, Hominy and everything that goes to make a good dinner.

We have the best assortment of raisins and fruits for mince meat and cakes in town. We buy them direct from the importers and can guarantee everything we sell.

L. WEIK & CO.,

Grocers and Bakers,

Greencastle, Ind.

Greencastle Banner

GEO. J. LANGSDALE, Publisher.
GREENCASTLE, INDIANA
TERMS FOR THE BANNER

One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
One month......25
Advertising Rates.
Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Locals among news items, 20 cents a line each insertion.
Locals in black-face type, 20 a line first insertion; 10 each additional insertion.
Locals in capitals, 15 cents a line first insertion; 7 1/2 each additional.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" notices 5 cents a line.
Cards of thanks, ten cents a line.
Display and long time advertisements at special rates.

It is stated that a number of New York men are endeavoring to boom Judge Gresham, of Indiana, for the Presidency.

The Riding Club, of New York, last week, unceremoniously black-balled Mayor Grace, whose name was presented for membership.

GREAT strikes are threatened in the cotton mills of Lawrence, Mass., and in the coke regions of Pennsylvania. Mr. Powderly's expressed hope that the southwestern strike of last spring would be the last is far from being realized.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS, daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is visiting at Syracuse, N. Y., is described by a New York reporter as "very intelligent but not beautiful." A Syracuse reporter speaks of her as "the fair Southerner." Judging from the history of toadyism in the past we predict that ere long she will be referred to as "charming," and, finally, but not long distant, as "bewitchingly beautiful."

A MINE DISASTER.

An Explosion at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Causes Injury to About Fifty Workmen, Twelve or More of Whom Will Not Recover—Horribly Scared and Maimed for Life—Some Pitiful Scenes—All Caused by Carelessness.

Shortly after the miners and laborers entered the Conyngham shaft at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Friday morning, an explosion of gas took place. About fifty men, miners and laborers, were sitting at the foot of the shaft, waiting for the inside boss, when the terrible explosion took place, and only three or four escaped without injury. Most of the men were sent to their homes at once. It is known that several, possibly twelve or fifteen, will die. Others will be scarred and maimed for life. The disaster was caused by Cornelius Boyle, a mine laborer, who stepped into a worked-out chamber which was filled with gas, with a lighted lamp upon his hat. Boyle will die. Many mules were killed and wounded and the damage to the inside workings of the shaft is great.

About fifty men had gone down into the mine and were sitting in groups about the bottom of the shaft, which is nearly 800 feet below the surface, waiting for orders to go to work. No work had been done Thursday on account of Thanksgiving. While the miners were engaged in genial chats about the happy holiday, the thundering report of an explosion rang through the dark corridors, and in a second the frantic men hurried to the foot of the shaft, all anxiously peering upwards. In less time than it takes to tell it the deadly gas flame circled around their heads, and agonizing screams rent the air. Many fell at once in a heap, while others, less injured dropped on their knees and stuck their blistered heads into the stream of water that ran along the gangway. The fact that the men were in such close proximity to the bottom of the shaft, rendered their removal to the surface an expeditious matter. In two hours all were safely taken up.

As they came up to the surface, two or three at a time, the horror-stricken crowds at the mouth of the shaft peered anxiously at the faces of the men. It was impossible to recognize any of them at that time. In some instances the skin had been ripped off in masses, leaving the purple flesh exposed, which in turn was begrimed with coal dirt to an extent that made the facial disfigurement horrible to look at. As each man was lifted from the cage a thick blanket was at once thrown completely over him and he was hurried away to one of the neighboring offices. Subsequently all was placed in waiting vehicles and taken to their respective homes. All sorts of conveniences were sent to the scene of the disaster. It was a cruel sight. Many of the sufferers were passed into common coal carts and jolted over rickety roads and pavements.

The explosion was the most serious that has occurred in the anthracite coal fields this year. It is now definitely known that forty-two men are severely burned and others slightly injured. Twelve of the men will die of their injuries. The scene at the colliery while the injured men were being taken from the shaft was terrible. A crowd of several hundred persons had gathered at the mouth of the shaft, among them the wives and mothers, and daughters of the injured men. As they were taken out of the pit they were brought to the engine-house, and the women made desperate efforts to gain entrance. Their entreaties and frantic demonstrations of grief were heartrending, but they were sternly kept outside the building while the blackened, scorched and bleeding victims of the disaster were wrapped in blankets soaked in oil. The floor of the engine-house was covered with writhing human forms so disfigured by the fire as to be unrecognizable.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Which Should Lead and Which Should Follow in Church Affairs.

And How Should Possible Strife Between Them be Averted—A Timely Sermon by Dr. Talmage.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday from the text Genesis 13 chap., 8th and 9th verses. He said:

It is unfortunate when families allow, at the breakfast, or dinner, or tea-table, angry discussion as to which is the best church or denomination, one at one end of the table saying he could never endure the rigid doctrines of Presbyterianism, one at the other end responding that she never could stand the forms of Episcopacy, and one at one side of the table saying that he did not understand how anybody could bear the noise in the Methodist church, and another declaring all the Baptists bigots. There are hundreds of families hopelessly split on ecclesiasticism, and in the middle of every discussion on such subjects there is a kindling of indignation, and it needs some old Father Abram to come and put his foot on the loaded fuse before the explosion takes place and say: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen. Is not the whole land before thee?"

I undertake a subject never before undertaken in any pulpit, for it is an exceedingly delicate subject, and if not rightly handled might give serious offense, but I approach it without the slightest trepidation, for I am sure I have the Divine direction in the matters I propose to present. It is a tremendous question, asked all over Christendom, often asked with tears, and sobs, and heart-breaks, and involving the peace of families, the eternal happiness of many souls. In matters of church attendance should the wife go with the husband, or the husband with the wife?

First, remember that all the evangelical churches have enough truth in them to save the soul, and prepare us for happiness on earth and in heaven. I will go with you into any well-selected theological library, and I will show you sermons from ministers in all denominations that set forth man as a sinner and Christ as a deliverer from sin and sorrow. That is the whole gospel. Get that into your soul and you are fitted for the here and the hereafter. The world has twenty-six letters in its alphabet, and there are only two letters in the gospel alphabet—S and C—S standing for our sin, C standing for Christ, our Rescue; blessed be his holy name forever! In any church where you can thoroughly learn these two letters, and all they stand for, you ought to be edified and happy. There are differences, we admit, and some denominations we like better than others. But suppose three or four of us make solemn agreement to meet each other a week from now in Chicago on important business, and one goes by the New York Central railroad, another by the Erie railroad, another by the Pennsylvania railroad, another by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. One goes this way because the mountains are grander; another takes this because the cars are more luxurious; another, that because the speed is greater; another takes the other because he has long been accustomed to that route, and all the employees are familiar. So far as our engagement to meet is concerned it makes no difference if we only get there. Now anyone of the innumerable evangelical denominations, if you practice its teachings—although some of their trains run on a broad gauge and some on a narrow gauge—will bring you out at the city of the New Jerusalem.

It being evident that you will be safe in any of the evangelical denominations, I proceed to remark, first, if one of the married couple be a Christian and the other not, the one a Christian is bound to go any where to a church where the unconverted companion is willing to go, if he or she will go to no other. You, of the connubial partnership, are a Christian. You are safe for the skies. Then it is your first duty to secure the eternal safety of your life-time associate. Is not the everlasting welfare of your wife impendent, or your husband impendent, of more importance than your church relationship? Is not the residence of your companion for the next quadrillion of years a mightier consideration to you than the gratification of your ecclesiastical taste for forty or fifty years? A man or woman that would stop a half a minute to weigh preferences as to whether he or she had better go with the unconverted companion to this or that church or denomination has no religion at all, and never has had, and I fear never will have. You are loaded up with what you suppose to be religion, but you are like Captain Frohisher, who brought back from his voyage of discovery a shipload of what he supposed valuable minerals, yet, instead of being silver and gold, were nothing but common stones of the field, to be hurled out finally as useless. Mighty God! In all Thy realm is there one man or woman professing religion, yet so stolid so unfitted, so far gone unto death that there would be any hesitancy in surrendering all preferences before such an opportunity of salvation and heavenly reunion? If you, a Christian wife, are an attendant upon this Brooklyn Tabernacle, and your unconverted husband does not come here because he does not like its preacher, or its music or its architecture or its uncomfortable crowding, and goes not to any houses of worship, but would go if you would accompany him any where else, change your church relations. Take your hymn-book home with you to-day, say goodbye to your friends in the neighboring pews and go with him to any one of the hundred churches till his soul is saved and he joins you in the march to heaven.

The dearest sacrifice on the part of one is cheap if it rescue the other. Better go to the smallest, weakest, most insignificant church on earth, and be companions in eternal bliss, than pass your earthly membership in most gorgeously attractive church while your companion stays outside of evangelical privilege. Better have the drowning saved by a scow or sloop than let him other go down while you sail by in the gilded cabins of a Britannic or a Great Eastern.

Second remark: If both of the married couple be Christians, but one is so naturally constructed that it is impossible to enjoy the service of a particular denomination, and the other is not so sectarian or punctilious, let the one less particular go with the other who is very particular. As for myself, I feel as

much at home in one denomination of Evangelical Christians as another, and I think I must have been born very near the line. I like the solemn roll of the Episcopal liturgy, and I like the spontaneity of the Methodists, and I like the importance given to the ordinance of Baptism by the Baptists, and I like the freedom of the Congregationalists, and I like the government and sublime doctrine of the Presbyterians, and I like many of the others just as good as I have mentioned, and I could happily live, and preach, and die, and be buried from any of them. But others are born with so stout, and unbending, and inexorable a liking for some denomination that it is a positive necessity they have the advantage of that one. What they were intended to be in ecclesiasticism was written in the sides of their cradles, if the father and mother had eyes keen enough to see it. They would not stop crying until they had put in their hands as a plaything a Westminster Catechism or the Thirty-nine Articles. The whole current of their temperament, and thought, and character runs into one sect of religionists as naturally as the James River into the Chesapeake. It would be a torture to such persons to be any thing outside of that one church. Now, let the wife or husband who is not so constructed sacrifice the milder preference for the one more inflexible and rigorous. Let the grape-vine follow the rugosities and sinuosities of the oak or hickory. As you can be satisfied and happy anywhere, go with your companion to the church to which he or she must go or be miserable.

Remark the third: If both the married couple are very strong in the sectarianisms let them attend the different churches preferred. It is not necessary that you attend the same church. Religion is between your conscience and your God. When on Sabbath morning you come out of the door of your home together, and one goes one way and the other the other, heartily wish each other a good sermon and a time of profitable devotion, and when you meet again at the noonday repast, let it be evident each to each, and to your children, and to the hired help, that you have both been on the Mount of Transfiguration, although you went up by different paths, and that you have both been fed by the bread of life, though kneaded by different hands in different trays, and baked in different ovens.

"But how about the children?" I am often asked by hundreds of parents. Let them also make their choice. They will grow up with reverence for both the denominations represented by father and mother if you by holy lives commend those denominations. If the father lives the better life they will have the more favorable opinion of his denomination. If the mother lives the better life they will have the more favorable opinion of her denomination. And some day both the parents will for one service, go to the same church. The neighbors will say: "I wonder what is going on to-day, for I saw our neighbor and his wife, who always attend different churches, going arm in arm to the same sanctuary." Well, I will tell you what has brought them together arm in arm to the same altar. Something very important has happened.

Their son is to-day uniting with the Church. He is standing in the aisle taking the vows of a Christian. He has been somewhat wayward, and gave father and mother a good deal of anxiety, but their prayers have been answered in his conversion; and as he stands in the aisle and the minister of religion says, "Do you consecrate yourself to the God who made and redeemed you, and do you promise to serve Him all your days?" and with manly voice he answers, "I do, there is an April shower in the pew where father and mother sit, and a rainbow of joy which arches both their souls, that make all differences of creed infinitesimal. And the daughter, who had been very worldly and gay and thoughtless, puts her life on the altar of consecration, and as the sunlight of that Sabbath streams through the church window and falls upon her brow and cheek, she looks like their other daughter, whose face was luminous with the brightness of the other world on the day when the Lord took her into his Heavenly keeping years ago.

I should not wonder if, after all, these parents pass the evening of their life in the same church, all differences of church preference overcome by the joy of being in the house of God where their children were prepared for usefulness and heaven.

But I can give you a recipe for ruining your children. Angriely contend in the household that your Church is right and the Church of your companion is wrong. Bring sneer and caricature to emphasize your opinions, and your children will make up their minds that religion is a sham, and they will have none of it. In the north-east storm of domestic controversy the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley will not grow. Fight about apostolic succession, fight about election and free agency, fight about baptism, fight about the Bishopric, fight about gowns and surplices, and the religious prospects of your children will be left dead on the field. You will be as unfortunate as Charles, Duke of Burgundy, who in battle lost a diamond the value of the nation, for in your fight you will lose the jewel of salvation for your entire household. This is nothing against the advocacy of your own religious theories. Use all forcible argument, bring all telling illustration, array all demonstrative facts, but let there be no acerbity, no stinging retort, no mean insinuation, no superciliousness, as though all others were wrong and you infallibly right.

All ideas about forms, and ceremonies, and church government put together are not worth the one idea of getting to heaven yourself and taking your family with you. But do not reject Christianity, as many do, because there are so many sects. Standing in Westminster Hotel, London, I looked out of the window and saw three clocks, as near as I can remember—one on the Parliament House, another on St. Margaret's Chapel, another on Westminster Abbey, and they were all different. One said twelve o'clock at noon, another said five minutes before twelve, another said five minutes after twelve. I might as well have concluded that there is no such thing as time, because the three time-pieces were different, as for you to conclude that there is no such thing as pure Christianity because churches differ in their statement of it. It is about twelve o'clock, noon, of the glorious Gospel dispensation, although the church clocks somewhat differ, and under the present light you have no excuse for neglecting your duty because you do not like this or do not like that.

But let us all rejoice that, although part of our family may worship on earth

in one church, and part in another church, or, bowed at the same altars, it must be a compromise of preferences, we are, if redeemed, on the way to a perfect church, where all our preferences will be fully gratified. Great cathedral of eternity, with arches of amethysts, and pillars of sapphire, and floors of emerald, and windows aglow with the sunrise of heaven! What wide aisles, spacious enough to allow empires to enter! What amphitheaters of piled-up splendor, gallery above gallery, Princes and Princesses, Kings and Queens bending over them! What stupendous towers, with chimies angel-hoisted and angel-rung! What myriads of worshippers, white-robed and corneted! What an officiator at the altar, even "the great High Priest of our profession!" What walls hung with the captured shields and flags, by the church militant passed up to the church triumphant? What doxologies of all nations! Cornet to cornet, cymbal to cymbal, harp to harp, organ to organ! Pull out the tremulant stop to recall the sufferings past! Pull out the trumpet stop to celebrate the victory!

STATE POLITICS.

L. F. Branaman (Dem.), who was defeated for State Senator for the counties of Jackson and Lawrence by W. N. McDonald, has filed in the Jackson circuit court the necessary papers to contest the election.

Floyd county produced one of the surprises of the last election. H. R. Meyer, Democratic candidate for clerk, was elected by a majority of 1,581, while the independent Republican candidate for auditor was elected by 1,187 majority.

The Washington Post had an interview with ex-Senator McDonald in which he denies that any members of the Legislature can be claimed as independents. He says: "I don't know what two can be intended. I do know of one Greenbacker elected by Republican votes, but know another elected by Democratic votes. I know four members of the Legislature who stand as Knights of Labor, but in a party question like the election of a United States Senator they would be tied, for two represent Republican and two Democratic constituencies. Closely and properly analyzed, the Legislature is composed of seventy-six Democrats and seventy-four Republicans."

Green Smith, President of the Senate, Tuesday, filed injunction proceedings against Lieutenant-Governor-elect Robertson. The complaint recites the facts in the case, setting forth that the election was illegal, and that Colonel Robertson is about to take unlawful possession of the office, and asking that the Secretary of State be enjoined from certifying the returns for Lieutenant-Governor to the Speaker. It does not primarily involve the question of title to the office, but if it should be held that the election was void, and the court has jurisdiction, the other point will be reached. Whatever the ruling of the lower court shall be, an appeal will likely be taken, and as an emergency can be shown to exist, a decision by the Supreme Court is expected before the General Assembly convenes.

Green Smith, President of the Senate, says he will push his claim to the Lieutenant Governorship. He says that there never was a Governor or Lieutenant Governor elected separately in an off year before in the State; that all the law and the precedents are on his side, and the constitution supports his claim in fixing definitely the day on which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be installed in office. "I have plans of my own. I have had one of the best lawyers in the State at work on my case, and Colonel Robertson will probably find that there is a way by which this question may be brought before the courts. It seems to me of importance that the people should have this question settled once for all—and doubtless it will be soon. Colonel Robertson is a gentleman of ability and learning, and will of course abide by the decision of the courts."

The Deputy Secretary of State has made a computation of the votes cast for Legislators, and finds that the Democratic candidates received more votes than the Republicans. Forty-five Democrats in the House received an aggregate of majorities of 35,067; fifty Republicans received 32,184 majority. Republicans denounce these conclusions as intention ally reached, and as designed to deceive the people. They say that no Republican vote has been counted in Ohio, Switzerland, Dearborn, Starke, Laporte, Pulaski, Brown and Monroe counties. In the three districts formed by these counties the Republicans nominated no candidates for the Legislature because they were in a hopeless minority, but they hold that a fair analysis of the vote would allow the Republican legislative ticket the benefit of the average vote in these counties cast for the State candidates. A true analysis of the legislative vote will show, the Republicans say, that they carried the State by 15,000 majority on the legislative ticket. The Republican Congressional majorities aggregated 18,919; Democratic, 8,625; net Republican majority, 10,294.

President John Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America has issued an address to the State delegates, urging organization and raising of funds in view of the coercion now being adopted by England in Ireland, and concludes: "We must not stand idle in the face of the present crisis. Experience has proven the futility of coercion to crush a determined and united people. With the loyal aid of exiled children, Ireland must come out of the struggle unconquered, unconquerable, victorious!"

POOR IRELAND.

A Strong Hand to Be Laid on the "Old Sod."—All the Anti-Rent and Other Illegal Combinations to Be Suppressed—John Dillon Persecuted—Land League Meeting Prohibited.—Dublin Agitated—The Old Fight on Again.

The Irish Times (Conservative) Friday says the government has resolved to promptly suppress all anti-rent and other illegal combinations; to curtail the license of the press; to forcibly suppress intimidation; to enforce the law-governing process for the collection of debts; to proclaim all meetings called for certain purposes, and to arrest certain prominent agitators of the anti-rent policy. The Times also says it is reported that troops have been sent to different points in the country where the action against the anti-rent agitation is imminent.

John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court on Tuesday next, the charge against him being that his language at the meeting held at Longford, on the 7th inst., led to an assault upon a bailiff and resistance to the execution of decrees; that, at the Murroe meeting, on Monday last, he made a speech calculated to intimidate. The affidavits on which the summons was issued were lodged by the police inspectors and stenographers who were present at the meetings referred to. The citation calls upon Dillon to find sureties for his good behavior, in default of which he will be committed to jail.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien attended a meeting of Lord Dillon's tenants, Friday. They urged the tenants to firmly resist all attempts to compel them to pay unjust rents. Mr. Dillon had arranged to speak at other meetings, and it is expected he will continue to fill all his engagements before he returns to Dublin. On his return he will probably give bail for trial and thus compel the government to proclaim the legality of his action at the Longford and Murroe meetings.

The government has proclaimed the National League meeting called to assemble at Sligo. This action, coupled with the prosecution of John Dillon, is causing the most intense excitement throughout Ireland.

The Nationalists are excited over this state of affairs, and say they will give a banquet to Mr. Dillon and the other speakers in lieu of holding a meeting.

John Dillon made a speech at Bal-laghaderin, Sunday, and again defied the Government.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Important Circular Issued by the General Officers Appealing for Assistance for Thousands of Members, Who, Without Warning, Have Been Thrown Out of Employment.

An important circular, calling for assistance for thousands of members who are out of employment, has been issued by the general officers of the Knights of Labor. The circular, which is signed by Mr. Powderly, says:

The order of Knights of Labor has reached the most critical period in its history. It stands as a power for good or for evil. But your general officers, while they make no special claim to superiority in purity of motive, have sworn that the order shall be made a power for right, and right only; that the laws shall be rigidly enforced, and the members shall receive the fullest protection of their rights under the laws of our country and our order.

Without any provocation, except the exercise of a free man to belong to any organization he pleases not to conflict with the laws of the country, thousands of our members, men and women, without warning, have been thrown out of employment. They have gone to the door of the mill and factory and to the mouth of the mine, where but yesterday they were employed, only to find staring them in the face the unchristian and unamerican mandate: "You can not return to work here until you sign a contract to leave the Knights of Labor, and that you will never become a member of that or any other labor organization."

Two alternatives present themselves: unconditional surrender or manly defense. Which shall it be? The locked-out members in their enforced idleness turn from suffering wives and starving children in pathetic appeal to your, General Executive Board to aid them in maintaining their manhood and their fidelity to the order.

Words of sympathy, however kind and grateful, will not supply the needs of these locked-out members. We must have that which is more substantial. We can not supply it ourselves, therefore frankly come to you. Having all these circumstances in mind, and deeply moved by sympathy for those suffering members, and those dependent upon them, your General Executive Board unanimously resolved to levy an assessment of 25 cents per member upon all the local assemblies of the order.

Locals preferring to pay the amount in installments may pay 10 cents for each member, as shown by the reports to October 1, 1886, to be paid not later than January 20, 1887, for each member, as shown by the reports for the quarter ending January, 1887.

When the appeal was issued in aid of the south-western strike it received a most prompt and generous response. The need for that appeal and the crisis to be met, great though they were, did not equal the grave emergency which compels this assessment. With the termination of that struggle began the com-

bination of capitalists everywhere throughout the country. The object of that combination is now made apparent. The lines are sharply drawn; the contest is upon us, and must be waged to a successful issue.

WASHINGTON.

There are now 211 stations in the life-saving service. In the last year 322 disasters occurred within the jurisdiction of these stations; 2,905 lives were saved, 27 lost; property saved, \$5,073,087; lost, \$1,429,057. Vessels lost, 88.

Hon. M. H. Day, of Springfield, Dak., the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, is in Washington and will be shortly appointed governor of that territory, vice Governor Pierce, whose resignation has been accepted.

It is not believed that an extra session of the fiftieth Congress will be called, notwithstanding the petition of the Knights of Labor. Secretary Whitney has issued an order for the discharge of all the employees in the civil establishments of the Washington navy-yard, with the exception of a foreman and clerk for each department in the yard.

The speculation of the real estate ring in Washington to enrich themselves by extending Massachusetts avenue past President Cleveland's new house, has been nipped in the bud, as one of the recent police investigation. A penny will be allowed for the Massachusetts avenue extension until other portions of the city have been better provided for.

The paragraphs going the rounds announcing that the President and his wife took a walk in the White-House grounds the other day after the gates were closed shows something of the prisoner's life that the President of the United States lives. The paragraph adds that it was time that the President and his wife had enjoyed a walk about the grounds, and that it was only taken on this occasion after the gates had been closed to keep out the people. The President is not known by one-tenth of the people.

Washington. The reason for this state of things are manifold. First, the President is always busy, full of work and has little time for recreation or promenade, and second, because experience has shown that the life of the President is really more in danger from cranks than that of probably anybody else. The too, he knows that he has naturally defended some people of a very uncharacter by refusing to appoint them to office, and there is no telling what they might undertake.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In Green county, Ohio, twenty widows own adjoining farms.

"A hot iron and blotting paper will take the greasy print of a hand off a wall."

The idea among the English has been that the best mutton is obtained from 4 and 4-year old wethers.

The experiment station at New Jersey has demonstrated that the sugar cane worked without leaf or sheath is of superior quality, while the expense of evaporation is also lessened. All that is now necessary to make sorghum sugar manufacture a success is some cheap method of stripping the cane.

Farmer Shuman, near Santa Maria, Cal., saw bees going in and out of a crack of a pumpkin on his farm. He opened the pumpkin and found eight pounds of excellent honey within. He now brags more than ever of the glorious climate of California, where one can raise pumpkins and honey on the same vine.

It was recently announced that the German Emperor had been out hunting at Hessehshai, and had killed nineteen deer and nine wild pigs. This was true. But it should be explained that the Emperor stood on a platform and fired at the game as it was driven past him along a lane, about thirty paces distance.

Bishop Whipple's escape from the Rio railroad disaster recalls the fact that a change of plan at the last moment alone prevented his being on the train that went down at Ashtabula, and likewise on the sleeper that was hurled over the Mendota Bluffs a few years ago.—Chicago Advance.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy created a sensation in a Washington church on Sunday, by stating that the police reported a large increase yearly of arrests of youth between the ages of ten and twenty years, and, in comparison with Chicago, which was said to be the wickedest city in the country, he believed now that Washington was the worst city on the continent for crime.

During the recent campaign in Pennsylvania, Governor-elect Beaver was asked by a colored editor to subscribe for his paper, the price being \$1 a year. The General handed the editor a \$20 bill, expecting \$19 in change. What was his surprise, however, on being presented with the following: "Received of General Beaver, for twenty years' subscription, \$20." "If you're dead the paper'll still go on," said the colored man to the astonished General.

The amount of raw paper consumed by the various periodicals of the country is incalculable enormous. The 250,000 of the Century magazine for November weighed over ninety-four tons, would six ordinary freight cars, and make a fifty two-horse wagon-loads. Pile magazines one on top of another and stack would be 8,312 feet high, over a mile and a half. Placed end to end would reach from Chicago to Milwaukee and if the pages were so placed they would reach from Chicago to Boston.

WHITE HOUSE LOTTERY.

Chances and Accidents that Have Made Men Presidents.

Curious Combinations of Circumstances that Make It Likely that the Unknown Will Be Chosen and the Hero Defeated.

New York Sun.

Eighteen men have been elected to the Presidency since 1789. Four have held the office for portions of the terms who were elected Vice Presidents. Seven have served two terms, and one has performed the duties of the office who was chosen in a manner wholly unknown to the Constitution. If these figures can be properly relied upon as a good basis for estimates for the future, there are from ten to twelve men and boys now living who will at some time during the next half century become Presidents.

One of the most remarkable and interesting suggestions that a review of the Presidential nominations and elections gives is this: It may be set down as an axiom that no ability in political manipulation, however extraordinary; no genius in shaping events, no magnetism of personal character or of name, no brilliancy of rhetoric, no consummate flower of statesmanship, no persistence of determination, of iron-like firmness of will, even if all these qualifications are found in the highest development in one man, and are all subordinated to the ambition for the Presidency, will be able surely to gain the mighty prize. They may go very far toward it; they may bring a man to the point where his hand can almost touch the goal, but they will avail no more than that. Chance, circumstances over which a man has no control, and accident for which he is not responsible, and no one else; fortuitous and unexpected combinations of unlooked for events, have done more to seat most of our Presidents, and to bar other able, greater men from the Executive chair, than all the machinations, statesmanship and personal magnetism that have served some of our most brilliant men. It is a fact that none of the very brilliant men of any of the three or four preceding generations has been elected with the exception of Jackson, Harrison and Grant, none of the generally popular men, and of these Harrison's was the popularity of an idea, and Grant's that of a military hero. None of the statesmen of great learning, prodigious ability, profound foresight, whose impress has been left on our legislation and public policy, has been elected since the earlier days of the Constitution. Indeed when we read the stories of nominating conventions, and of subsequent elections, it would almost seem as though he who had made a moderate fame and then was left for the happy turn of fortune had far the best chance for success.

If we rapidly and briefly glance at the record we shall not fail to be impressed with the force of these suggestions. Take then, to begin with, the first election of Jefferson. Aaron Burr and Jefferson had received an equal number of electoral votes. Under the Constitution, as it then was, there was no separate vote for Vice President. He who had obtained the largest number of electoral votes was declared President elect, and he who had the next largest number was declared Vice President elect. As there had been in 1800 no choice in the Electoral College, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. The House was not able to elect for seven days. It probably would not have elected Jefferson at all had not a strange, unexpected influence been brought to bear. This was the force of Alexander Hamilton's great authority and ability. Hamilton, the Federalist, the personification of all in political theory which Jefferson opposed; not only politically but personally hostile, Hamilton was "a chief influence in making Thomas Jefferson President of the United States," and it has been well said that this "is one of the strangest tales that history has to tell." Even this was not accomplished by securing Federalist votes for Jefferson, but the Federalist Representatives from Vermont and the two from Maryland voted blank ballots, so that in the final ballot it appeared that ten States, a majority of those voting, had given Jefferson their ballots. Among the many strange dramatic episodes of our political history there is none more striking than that Jefferson, the founder of the Republican-Democratic party organization, owed it in a great measure to his great opponent's (Hamilton's) voluntary efforts that he preceded Adams in the Presidency. To provide in the future against such an accident as almost cost Jefferson the Presidency, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted requiring separate ballots for candidates for President and Vice President. Aaron Burr by a hair's breadth escaped election to the Presidency.

The subsequent transition to John Quincy Adams was logical and natural. John Quincy Adams was in some respects an accidental President. There were four candidates for the Presidency in 1824, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay. There was no choice in the Electoral College, though General Jackson had fifteen votes more than the next highest number, eighty-four cast for Adams. Jackson had the popular vote. Under the Constitution the House was to elect, and to select from the three candidates who had received the three

largest votes. These were Adams, Jackson and Crawford. Now the chance or accident (many in those days termed it dishonesty) to which Mr. Adams owed his election by the House, was what at the moment seemed a very trifling matter. The Louisiana Legislature at that time elected the Presidential electors for the State, instead of the people by popular vote.

By what was thought sharp trickery, and by Mr. Clay's friends rank breach of faith and outright political dishonesty, the Louisiana Legislature seized or made an opportunity during the absence of Clay's friends from that body, to vote for the Presidential electors. These electors voted three for Jackson and two for Adams, whereas, had the election taken place when Mr. Clay's friends were present, the five electoral votes would have been Clay men. This vote of five in the Electoral College would have made Mr. Clay's electoral vote greater than Mr. Crawford's. He then, instead of Crawford, would have been a candidate before the House, in which event it is as certain as the unknown can be, that Clay, instead of Adams, would have been elected President by the House.

In all human probability no event except his death could have prevented the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency in 1828, or again in 1832; but it is beyond question that one little action of the United States Senate, meant to ruin Martin Van Buren, did as much to indicate him as Jackson's successor, as all the cunning of his own deep, scheming brain.

When Jackson was elected there were four men who were pre-eminently indicated as possible successors. These were Clay and Webster, politically opposed to Jackson, and Calhoun and Van Buren, politically with him. There is little doubt that Jackson first looked upon Calhoun with favor for the succession. But Calhoun, great man as he was, was not always wise, and he had brought about a quarrel with Jackson, utterly needless, and ostensibly over Gen. Jackson's conduct during the Seminole war, a dozen or more years before. It was a quarrel which Calhoun's friends asserted was brought on by Van Buren to supplant Calhoun in Jackson's favor, and of which Jackson was the dupe. It occasioned intense excitement, and it brought upon Calhoun the implacable enmity of Jackson. Van Buren gained what Calhoun lost. Van Buren's friends always insisted that he had nothing whatever to do with this quarrel, but Calhoun believed he did. Therefore, when Jackson sent Van Buren's name to the Senate as Minister to Great Britain, Calhoun, with Webster and Clay, set about defeating the nomination. Van Buren was most bitterly attacked, a dozen able speeches being made against confirming, and indeed so bitter were these attacks that it was plain that it was not so much a rejection of the nomination as absolute political ruin that was intended. They did reject him, and one of the astutest Senators said at the time: "You have broken a Minister, but you have elected a Vice-President." It did more. It fixed in Jackson the determination to make Van Buren the successor. To this Webster referred afterward when he taunted Calhoun in the Senate chamber with treachery to Jackson.

Van Buren might have been President had there been no quarrel between Calhoun and Jackson, or had Calhoun not brought about his rejection as Minister to England, but these seeming mere incidents of a political career made his succession certain. On the other hand, not all the weight or Calhoun's great ability, long experience, unconquerable will and determined ambition could offset one little blunder like the personal quarrel with Jackson.

An overwhelming majority of the Whigs favored Henry Clay's nomination in 1840, but there were half a dozen men in New York and Pennsylvania who were secretly opposed to it. By perhaps as adroit sleight-of-hand as was ever practiced in a political convention, Clay was defeated. "Disposed of by a committee in a back room," says one eminent writer. He was beaten by a process which "is a curiosity in the chapter of ingenious invention, and a secure way to produce an intended result without showing the design and without leaving any trace behind." A singular combination of circumstances, for which Mr. Clay was not responsible, made this possible. First of all, the men who had his canvass in hand were not sharp enough to prevent trickery; secondly, Gen. Scott was popular enough in New York to be able to secure the complimentary votes of the delegates which otherwise would and properly ought to have gone to Mr. Clay; and, thirdly, the anti-Masonic episode or accident, which had not yet wholly disappeared, was utilized in Pennsylvania, when nothing else could have been to disguise the opposition of a few politicians to Clay.

On the other hand, Harrison, with the trifling accident of a successful skirmish against some Indians, a poor clerk in a law court, who had not lifted his finger to secure nomination, leaped from his humble station to the chief place of honor in the nation. But even more striking is the story of the accident which made a comparatively obscure Virginian Harrison's successor. After Harrison had been nominated, Clay's friends in the convention were urged to name the candidate for the vice-presidency. They first offered the nomination to Benjamin W.

Leigh, of Virginia. He declined it. He would have been President in less than a year had he not. Then the nomination was offered to Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, of New York. Had he not declined it, New York would have furnished three Presidents from the vice-President's chair instead of two. Next, Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, had the offer of the nomination. He declined. At last John Tyler, whom few knew, was nominated, and so by these curious combinations of accidents, for which he was in no way responsible. Mr. Tyler, through Harrison's death, became President of the United States. How far this accident was responsible for Webster's failure to attain the Presidency is a question. Certain it is, he never fully regained the confidence of the Whigs after he declined to repudiate Tyler when the Whig party did so. When Webster retired from Tyler's Cabinet he knew from the coolness with which he was received by the old Whig friends that this single act, this remaining in the Cabinet when the Whig party had formally denounced Tyler, more than outweighed his long services, his pre-eminence ability, and the passionate devotion with which the Whigs once regarded him.

Clay was nominated by acclamation in 1844. Martin Van Buren should have been nominated by the Democratic convention. There was a clear majority of thirty for him. He was, however, defeated, because his friends were not smart enough to prevent the adoption of the two-third rule, or else too blind to see what the effect would be upon the candidate. Van Buren was the victim of an intrigue. Like most political intrigues of consequence it proved a boomerang, as will be shown later. James K. Polk was nominated. In one sense he was an accident. He had been a member in the lower House of Congress, and Speaker, but he was a man of no National consequence at the time of his nomination. He had been suggested as a possible candidate for vice-President. On the eighth ballot his name first appeared, and on the ninth, by one of those remarkable whirls of sentiment that sometimes moves bodies of men, backed, no doubt, by some manipulation, Polk was unanimously nominated. Cass, Buchanan, who probably would have been nominated had he not withdrawn his name, Johnson, Van Buren, all men of pre-eminence ability, and long services, were thrust aside, and the modest little man from Nashville, who had probably never spent an hour's time in striving for the nomination, secured it. "The nomination was a surprise and a marvel to the country," says Col. Benton.

Again untoward accident blocked Mr. Clay's path to the White House. He was preferred by his party, and was nominated; but his bitter personal enemy, James G. Birney, was nominated by the Free-soilers, and it was believed by many that he accepted and made the canvass largely because he personally desired to defeat Mr. Clay. He was successful. New York gave Polk about 5,000 majority and the election. Had Birney not received some 15,000 votes in New York, nearly all of which were drawn from the Whigs, Mr. Clay would have been at last elected.

In 1848 Lewis Cass was nominated by the Democrats. New York had no vote in that Convention. Both her contesting delegations, the Hunkers and the Barnburners, were excluded. Martin Van Buren had a little score to settle with the Democratic party. He had been, as he thought, intrigued out of the nomination in 1844. Van Buren, therefore accepted the Free-soil nomination in '48, though it was known that his candidacy could only imperil Mr. Cass. It did, fatally. That fine old-school statesman, Lewis Cass, was defeated. The boomerang had struck back. On the other hand, when it was almost certain that the Whig candidate would be elected, the somewhat over-estimated military career of Gen. Taylor in Mexico prevailed against Mr. Clay's services to the Whig party. Gen. Taylor was himself honestly opposed to his own nomination. He doubted his qualifications for the Presidency, and believed that his services in the Mexican war did not entitle him to such civic distinction. The real hero of the Mexican war, Gen. Scott, was passed over only to be nominated four years later when there was not a ghost of a chance of his election.

Recent discussion has revived the memories of the remarkable Baltimore Convention of 1852. Cass, Buchanan and Douglas were the prominent candidates. All three were men of great ability, of eminent services, and two of them of long and very honorable public life. Yet it appeared that none of them could be nominated. It has always been a mooted question whether or not Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, could have been nominated had he not peremptorily declined to permit his name to go before the Convention. Connecticut politicians used to assert that nothing but the inability of the Connecticut delegates to agree upon Ralph J. Ingersoll prevented his nomination. At last the Southern delegates said to the New Hampshire delegation that any Granite State Democrat upon whom they could agree would be supported by the South, and so, after a protracted contest, Gen. Pierce was nominated. He had never thought of such a thing as possible. He was almost wholly unknown. People asked who this man Pierce was. Yet

a combination of circumstances, for which Pierce was irresponsible, balked the ambition of the great leaders of the Democracy, and placed an unknown man in the White House with one of the most overwhelming victories on record. Only four States voted for Scott.

Curious combinations of events prevented the nomination of Seward in 1860. The new Republican party had for the four years of Buchanan's administration looked upon Seward as its certain leader at the next canvass. He was peculiarly the champion and leader of the new organization, and his nomination was generally regarded, as certain to be made. Mr. Lincoln was not well known in the East not at all as a politician. Yet the self-taught Illinois lawyer received the nomination. Why? One reason unquestionably was because Seward had mortally offended Horace Greeley and Mr. Greeley strove to compass his defeat. Another reason was because Andrew G. Curtin, then candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, decided that he could not carry Pennsylvania in the October election if Seward was nominated for President. It was of vital consequence that Curtin should be elected in October. In a little hotel bed-room in Chicago, Curtin and Cameron agreed upon this and delivered next day Pennsylvania's vote to Lincoln.

Had not Ben Butler declined to leave the field and run on the ticket with Lincoln in 1864, as Lincoln wished him to, he, not Andy Johnson, would have succeeded Lincoln.

Of course Grant's nominations were beyond the power of chance to prevent, but a trifling thing defeated Blaine in 1876, and nominated Hayes. While Speaker, Blaine had greatly offended Gen. Tyler, who was then a power next to Morton in Indiana politics. Tyler never forgave that injury. When, in the Cincinnati Convention, it became apparent that Senator Morton could not be nominated, the Indiana delegation decided to support Hayes, who had not been deemed a very dangerous candidate. Blaine's friends had counted on Indiana when Morton was withdrawn. But Gen. Tyler, who held that delegation, turned them from Blaine to Hayes, and thus felt sure that he had at last had his revenge. Had Indiana turned to Blaine he would have been nominated. The brilliant leader of the Republicans lost, and Hayes won, because one man had once felt that he had been insulted by Blaine.

Everybody knows that but for his presence in the convention by which he was enabled favorably to impress delegates, Gen. Garfield could not have taken the prize away from such giants as Blaine, Grant or Sherman. Had Garfield kept away from the convention, as it was at first his purpose to do, he could not have been nominated.

Arthur's nomination for vice-President was simply contingent on Garfield. The offer of the nomination was tossed to Gen. Arthur. He had no thought of it. His friends advised him to decline it. Certain queer combinations of circumstances, for which neither Garfield nor Arthur was responsible, such, for instance, as Hancock's tariff letter, followed. The man whom Hayes turned out of the Custom House to ruin politically, became, through that act, President, for he would not have been nominated for any office had he been in the Custom House in 1880. It was one of the most peculiar of all political boomerangs.

Blaine, we all know, was defeated by the alliterative blunder of a wordy clergyman; while the curious combinations of circumstances which made Cleveland's nomination first possible, then inevitable are well known. In this case it was but the history of Harrison and of Polk, of Taylor, of Pierce and of Hayes repeating itself.

It would then be almost axiomatic to say that it is the unknown who is nominated and the hero who is defeated.

There is another lesson that the history of the Presidential office teaches, and that is it is as difficult to secure a second term as a first. The chances are against it, very greatly against it, if the record shows anything. Since Monroe only three Presidents have been re-elected, and in each of these cases there were peculiar, potent reasons why they did become their own successors. Two, Jackson and Grant, were military heroes of extraordinary popularity; the other was in the midst of the struggle to preserve the Union when his term ended. Van Buren was renominated and defeated, and he alone of all the Presidents, except those mentioned, since Jackson's time, was renominated. Tyler was almost hooted out of the convention. Polk with all the prestige of the Mexican war, was impotent with the convention; Fillmore could not command the convention that nominated his successor, though he had a large vote in it; Pierce had no chance for renomination whatever; Buchanan got the cold shoulder; Hayes declined in advance, and Arthur received only a respectable vote.

We can not help wondering as we thus cursorily recall the story of the past struggles of the Presidency whether in 1888 history will repeat itself. If it does, the next President will be a man whose name is not now on men's lips.

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THE COUNTY.

CLOVERDALE.

Mrs. W. D. McCoy will spend the winter in Texas with her parents, at Albany, leaving in two weeks. Two of her children, Bonnie and Edith, will accompany her. Lessie will stay with her father.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Miss Farris, teacher of the primary department, spent Thanksgiving at her home in Bloomington.

Born—Nov. 28, to Webster and Belle Hester, a son.

Rev. McCord, of Crawfordville, will hold a series of meetings at the Presbyterian church this week, beginning Friday night and closing Sunday night.

MAPLE GROVE.

Miss Julia Springer has gone to Tuscola, Ill., visiting relatives. She will remain until after the holidays, and then expects to go from there to Kansas to spend the winter.

I. N. Dicks has sold his farm, this time sure enough, to J. M. Hill.

PORTLAND MILLS.

Jackson Clodfelter Blake formerly of this place, was married to Morton Wimmer, of Belmore, last week.

Miss Rosa Williams, of Greencastle, is giving universal satisfaction in the management of our school. We need an evangelist out here.

FILLMORE.

Miss Elma Robinson has been quite sick the past week with quincy. Mrs. Sallie McNary has also been low with pneumonia. Both are some better.

Mrs. William Parcell, Sr., died on the 29th after a lingering illness of liver trouble. She was interred at Old Union Cemetery on Sunday.

A shoemaker by the name of Frank has moved here from Terre Haute. Mart Wright has quit engineering for the mill and gone to Brazil to look for work.

There will be a Christmas tree at the M. E. church.

LENA.

Three children of David Skelton are sick with a fever.

BAINBRIDGE.

J. A. Givens has returned from Kansas and visited here for a week. He sold his grocery in Topeka to Dexter Darnall.

Life McKee is back from Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Fyffe have been visiting Mrs. Fyffe's brother and sister, Roscoe and Miss Flora Ellis, in Indianapolis.

The Thanksgiving service was held at the Presbyterian church.

E. T. Lane's little daughter Mary has been dangerously sick with diphtheria, but is getting well.

Everett Long has been visiting in Coal Bluffs.

Martin Mangavin, Sr., was stricken with paralysis of the brain Nov. 22d.

Harry Brown and family have moved into the house vacated by H. O. Shuey.

Later—

Miss Eliza Wilkinson has returned from Illinois and Iowa.

Miss Mary F. Huffman, of Glendale, Ohio, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wain, and other relatives.

Miss Laura Harris, of North Salem, visited over Sunday with Miss Abbie Black.

G. W. Woolsey and wife, of Crawfordville, spent Thanksgiving with Peter Gibbs and family and W. A. McFadden and family.

On Thanksgiving night a brakeman named Nelson, of Lafayette, was killed here by the by the cars. He was stepping from the engine to the next car, when the coupling broke loose and he fell between them. One of the other brakemen missed his lantern and the train was stopped. His head was cut nearly off, and his body cut all to pieces. The remains were gathered up and taken into the baggage-room, where Squire Collier held an inquest, and John Black dressed and arranged them in a coffin, and they were taken to Lafayette for burial. He leaves a wife but no children.

LIMEDALE.

Sampson Smith has the chills. Mrs. Wm. Berrigan left for Nevada, Mo., yesterday. Wm. Steeg re-covered his billiard tables this week with new cloth.

RUSSELLVILLE.

Joseph Anderson has moved to A. O. Forgie's farm. There is quite a demand for houses to rent.

The meanest man we have is he who works a horse all summer, making the horse earn near one hundred dollars, and then turns him out, maimed, to starve.

Geo. Brown has arrived from Kentucky with a wife to comfort him through life.

RACCOON.

The stand-pipe of Lucas & Barnett's saw-mill broke the other morning, and the sudden expansion of the small amount of water left in the boiler sprang it to such an extent that it had to be over-hauled this week.

Jesse G. Fall says that carp ponds and calves are incompatible, as he came near having two calves drowned last week.

John Fritts has his shop completed, and has begun work.

Our teacher, Miss Albin, dismissed school for Thanksgiving, and visited her parents and attended the Teachers' Association.

Mrs. Thomas Hamilton is very sick. Mrs. Luce's boy is convalescing.

MORTON.

Whooping-cough is a raging epidemic among the children in this vicinity.

Rev. Harris, the new pastor, will preach at Union Chapel next Sunday.

The debating society at No. 3 was favored with a crowded house.

Morton Circuit seriously laments the removal of Rev. W. H. McHaffie to the Nebraska Conference.

C. C. Eehard and Samuel Thomas have consented to accept the challenge of Dr. A. H. Moore and Attorney T. J. Sigler to debate the question of Woman's Rights.

Mrs. Betty Goe and daughter, of Iceland, Nebraska, visited Hiram Thomas and family last week.

There will be a Sunday School singing entertainment, in which all the neighboring Sunday schools are invited to participate, at Union Chapel, Sunday evening, December 12.

A RECEIVER WANTED

For the Indianapolis, Eel River & Southwestern Railroad Company, Indianapolis Sentinel.

A suit was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by A. R. Hyde against the Indianapolis, Eel River and Southwestern Railroad Company, in which judgment for \$8,000 and the appointment of a receiver was asked. Powhatan D. Smith and A. W. Nelson are made parties defendant. The complaint alleges that in May, 1885, Smith, as a contractor, did work for the railroad to the value of \$6,155, and that the company executed paper to him in acknowledgment of the debt. Afterward he transferred the claim to Hyde, who bought a small claim from the defendant Nelson at the same time. These claims are yet due to Hyde, the company having refused to take them up at maturity. The complaint states that the directors of the company levied an assessment on the capital stock in March, 1883, but this assessment has never been paid. It is further alleged that none of the company's bonds have been offered for sale, but that the road is in a state of harmful desuetude so far as the plaintiff is concerned. The company is said to be insolvent, and the court is asked to appoint a receiver to take charge of its affairs.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Dr. E. Detchon's WHOOPING COUGH Specific cures this dangerous complaint in one week's time. It moderates all the severe symptoms in twenty-four hours' use of the remedy. The young infant is cured as readily as those more advanced in years. Sold by ALBERT ALLEN, Greencastle.

How They Licked the Rebels.

Editor Greencastle Banner: On my way from St. Louis to Kansas City, the other day, I met a Mrs. Stitt, wife of a Dr. Stitt, of Millersburg, Ky. She is well acquainted with the Spurgins in Greencastle, and said they would remember her. She told me a very interesting story about some Greencastle boys taking breakfast with her once upon a time during the war. Mrs. Stitt is a rebel—she says a red hot one. This is her story: One morning some Union soldiers, among them a number of Greencastle boys, said they would go and whip the rebels before breakfast. The rebels were near a place called Big Hill. The Union boys were not as successful as they expected, for Gen. Scott captured them before they had time to soil their clothes. About thirty Greencastle boys were taken to Dr. Stitt's, where they registered their names and took breakfast. One young man boasted that they would do; they would go back and get reinforcements and come and whip the rebels before breakfast. (I omit the oaths.) Mrs. Stitt said to him: "Young man, you had better know whose bread you are eating before you talk too much. We are the worst rebels in this town." He observed: "Is it possible that a rebel will feed Union soldiers?" Mrs. Stitt answered: "Yes, going home we will; but you had better not stop here if you come back." Mrs. Stitt says she thinks this occurred in '63. She is not certain as to date.

"Scratch pads" are a great convenience for the pupils of the public schools. They can be had very cheaply at the BANNER office.

THE SOUTH AND THE YANKEES.

A Southern Journal Sighs for a Time When Northern Ideas Will Prevail.

Greenville S. C. News.

The two sections began life together and formed a Government. The South had the advantage of soil, climate and wealth. At the end of eighty-four years the two grappled and fought. The Yankee section came to the light richer and stronger than our Southern section, and beat us into the earth, while we did our best. To-day these Yankees are rich in everything but manhood and womanhood, and have less than we began with a hundred years back. These same Yankees furnish the bulk of the capital we use, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the books we read and study, the high-grade teaching in the normal schools of the Southern States. Almost every convenience of life and invention of art or science we know comes from these same people, who have in ten years done more with Florida than Florida natives have done in fifty. Almost any one of their large communities could buy the whole South for a park if they liked it for that purpose. In a fight they could crush us like egg shells. In politics they are our masters, and we have to hold our breath in every big campaign to avoid offending them. Their percentage of ignorance is one-tenth that of ours. When trouble comes on us we depend on them for most of the help, and get it. The world knows them as America, and us as outlying and unconsidered provinces. They are producing the representative poets, painters and authors of the country, while we trail along behind with our eyes fixed on them, hardly daring to hope that we may become as strong, and rich and enlightened as they are by years of hard work. The majority understand that while we were making statesmen, warriors and ruling politicians, the Yankees were making territory, building manufacturing and developing a countless army of trained minds and hands, strengthening their masses, and making them an exhaustless reservoir of intellect and physical power; and that if we are to share the Yankee wealth, strength and place in the world we must use some (not all) Yankee ideas, and abandon some (not all) of our own.

Gives More than It Gets.

Danville Gazette. "If your local paper," writes an old journalist, now long out of business, "happens to tread on your toes, a little in performing its mission don't get your back up and abuse the editor, but stop and take a good breath and think for a season and see if you can't remember some of the favors and kindness it has shown you in the past. Then reflect that it may not be long before you may want some favors again."

Mr. Gordon on State Rights.

St. Louis Globe Democrat. The inaugural address of Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, merits national attention on account of its bold, distinct and deliberate reassertion of the doctrine upon which the South undertook to dissolve the Union and set up a separate government, dedicated to slavery and free trade. It is not an ordinary stump speech, we must bear in mind, but the careful and studied discourse of a man assuming the duties and responsibilities of the highest position in his State. Gov. Gordon speaks officially, that is to say, and the burden of his discourse is an argument in favor of State sovereignty as against the theory of national supremacy. To be sure, he declared that there is no room for doubt as to the stability and power of the Federal Government, and he utters some very pretty things about the national flag and its protective relation to the humblest citizen; but this does not alter the fact that his address as a whole is designed to vindicate and promote that false and pernicious idea of State authority which was defeated and forever condemned by the triumph of the Union armies over the rebellion. He might as well, for practical purposes, assert that secession is still a valid and substantial right, and that the war settled nothing except the relative military strength and endurance of the contestants.

In the early history of the republic, he says, Federal and not State Government was necessarily the object of supreme concern, and surely that was true also at the time when the South attempted to establish its Confederacy; but now, he goes on to contend, it is the duty of "all patriotic hearts and voices" to give superior attention and support to "the States in all their rights," with a view to decreasing the measure of Federal power and enlarging the scope of State authority. It was in just this way that men like Gov. Gordon talked before the war. We were told then, just as he tells us now, that the States as States had certain rights of sovereignty which were supreme in their way under all circumstances and to the utmost extent. The rebellion was organized because of an alleged infringement of these rights, and all the battles from Fort Sumter to Appomattox were fought on that basis. If the final surrender of the Confederate armies did not mean the utter overthrow of the State rights theory as opposed to that of absolute national sovereignty, then the war was simply a hideous slaughter for slaughter's sake, and decided nothing of political or moral importance. In effect, this is precisely what Gov. Gordon asks the country to believe.

Singularly enough, the main point urged by this energetic champion of State rights in favor of his doctrine is that the country is making such remarkable progress that great dangers are to be apprehended from the mingling of so many races and the multiplication of conflicting industries and interests. The average citizen will be likely to think that this is one of the best of reasons why the Federal Government should be strengthened rather than weakened; but in Gov. Gordon's opinion, the more we grow the less need we have of a strong national power of supervision and control. "The wise man seeth the evil and provideth against it," he exclaims; but the plan of safety which he recommends is that of reviving and promoting the very theory which led to the rebellion and caused the nation its most serious trial and sorrow. If a strong Federal Government was properly an object of supreme concern in the early history of the country, as Gov. Gordon admits, and if such a Government was equally essential at the time of the rebellion, as we know it was, how can we expect to solve the profound and gigantic problem of the future by relying upon the State Governments which were inadequate in those former emergencies?

The trouble is that in his anxiety to avoid the charge of disloyalty to the Federal Government, Gov. Gordon really confesses that when a severe test comes the State Governments are ineffective, and that national power alone can give security and success.

The truth is that the Democratic theory of State rights has been tried and found impracticable both in peace and in war. There are certain minor matters which a State can conveniently and satisfactorily manage for itself; but that advantage disappears whenever a grave problem of any sort is to be determined. Gov. Gordon knows very well that in the nature of things a State cannot even control its own commerce nor reclaim one of its own fugitives from justice without the consent of the State in which he may be found, or without the assistance of the Federal Government, in case of his escape to a foreign country. He is equally well aware that during the war, when the Georgia troops sought to return to their homes because their term of enlistment had expired, Gen. Johnston compelled them to remain, by authority of the Confederate Government, which was specially committed to the support and vindication of the doctrine of State rights. In other words, under a Government organized for the express purpose of enforcing this theory which Gov. Gordon so glibly defends, Georgia was powerless to bring her own sons home from a war in which they had served as long as her orders required. It is idle, therefore, to talk about State sovereignty as a sufficient shield and source of political power. More than this, it is decidedly mischievous for the Governor of a State, particularly in the South, to proclaim a doctrine of that kind. When such a man as Gov. Gordon asserts a continuing faith in an idea that served as a pretext for rebellion, and was finally declared false by the triumph of the armies fighting against it, the effect is to prolong the bitter memories of the war and postpone the restoration of confidence and affection between the two sections. The South pretends to be desirous that the discussion of things connected with that awful period should cease, and certainly the North has no wish to dwell upon a subject so sad and painful; but how can there be peace and harmony when Southern statesmen persist in declaring that the war and dot settle the questions which it directly involved, and that the rights for which the Southern States vainly fought are still matters of fact and worthy of popular respect and support?

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VANDALLIA TIME CARD. EASTWARD. Ind't's Mail and Acc'n'n, No. 1, 8:44 a. m. Can. & Louisville Fast Line, 12:25 p. m. Eastern Express, 3:30 p. m. Day Express, 5:30 p. m. N. Y. Mail & Express, 7:37 p. m.

WESTWARD. Western Express, No. 7, 10:44 a. m. St. Louis Mail and Acc'n'n, 11:00 a. m. Fast Line Express, 1:00 p. m. T. Hunte Mail and Acc'n'n, 3:20 p. m. N. Y. Mail & Express, 5:30 p. m. Trains marked * run daily; all other daily except Sunday.

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